

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 45-57 (F). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp. 46-57 (F).
LONDON: Partly cloudy, with showers. Temp. 46-59 (F). Tomorrow: showers. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (F).
CHANNEL: Rough. Temp. 44-52 (F).
ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-52 (F).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 36-53 (F).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,398

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1971

Established 1887

An Interview With Sadat

'We are open-minded and open-hearted. . . . We will be flexible and willing to discuss anything that could lead to a lasting peace. . . .'



De Borchgrave

IN a country mansion north of Cairo last week, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gave an interview to Newsweek senior editor Amr de Borchgrave in which he came the closest any Egyptian leader has ever come to offering the Israelis their much-sought peace treaty. This is the text of the copyright interview, which appears in the issue of Newsweek out today.

Borchgrave—Does partial withdrawal mean that Israel has to begin by abandoning the Bar Lev Line or would a thinning out of defenses along this line be acceptable as a first step?

Sadat—Partial withdrawal means to a line behind El Arish. Israel says we are seeking strategic advantages. I'm afraid Israel is living in the past. This is 1971, not 1967. We're not interested in making strategic gains. The Bar Lev Line was not even in my calculations. The idea of partial withdrawal has been suggested at different times by the French and the Russians, even by the Americans at one point. Let's face it, I don't have confidence in them and they don't have confidence in me. Let us try to restore confidence by testing their real intentions.

Borchgrave—If they pulled back behind El Arish, what would you give them in return?

Sadat—I would guarantee to reopen the canal in six months to international trade. I would prolong the cease-fire to a fixed date to give Jarring time to work out the details. I would guarantee free passage in the Tiran Straits with an international force at Sharm. Its composition doesn't matter. The Big Four or other nations is immaterial to us. It would be guaranteed by the Security Council and could not be removed without all four agreeing. We would finally be grappling with fundamentals and a final settlement would at last be in sight. We are open-minded and open-hearted about the rest of the program. We will be flexible and willing to discuss anything that could lead to lasting peace in



President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

this part of the world. But mark this: it must be an overall settlement for all territories occupied in 1967, not just Sinai.

Borchgrave—Some military experts say that Egyptian forces won't be a real threat for the Israelis for several years. And some of your critics have been saying that by fixing yet another deadline on March 7—the third since last August—you are edging ever closer to a

fourth round with the Israelis that you cannot win—and may lose. What is your answer?

Sadat—Those so-called experts don't know anything about our new army. We can absorb whatever shocks, costs and sacrifices that may be in store for us. Whatever the power you are faced with, the will of the people cannot be changed. After ten years in Vietnam, you are edging ever closer to a

Oil Firms, Gulf States Sign Pact 5-Year Accord Costs \$10 Billion

By John M. Lee

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (NYT)—Western oil companies agreed today to pay six Persian Gulf states more than \$10 billion extra over the next five years to get an oil pact that it is hoped will stabilize the crisis-prone industry.

The settlement amounts to more than \$1.2 billion extra this year, rising to \$3 billion extra in 1975, the last year of the pact. Oil income in the Gulf has been at the level of \$4.4 billion a year.

The agreement, reached after a month of maneuvers and negotiations and only under threat of government-dictated terms beginning tomorrow, averts the danger of a shutdown of Persian Gulf oil supplies, the major source for Western Europe and Japan.

However, European and Asian consumers will be presented with a huge bill. Gasoline, fuel oil and other product prices will almost certainly be raised as companies try to recoup some of their increased costs.

In addition, importing countries will pay more for their oil to the detriment of their balance of payments. Less developed countries such as India are expected to be especially hard hit.

Gulf States' Benefits
For the Persian Gulf governments, heavily dependent on oil income, the settlement swells their financial resources. Iran, for example, will get about \$450 million more.

The agreement was signed at the Iranian Finance Ministry, where the talks have been taking place. Jamshid Amuzegar, Iran's finance minister and leader of the producer countries' negotiating team, later told newsmen: "I was so happy I had tears in my eyes."

Lord Strathallmond, managing director of British Petroleum and co-chairman of the five-man negotiating team for the companies, was asked if he was happy about the agreement. He replied: "We can only be satisfied."

The complex package includes an increase in posted prices for crude oil at Persian Gulf terminals amounting to 35 cents a barrel, an annual increase of five cents a barrel to match company profits from higher product prices and an annual 2.5 percent increase in posted prices to compensate for Western price inflation and the reduced purchasing power of the producer governments' oil revenues.

The annual increases begin June 1 and are to be repeated in three steps at the beginning of 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Most Firms American
The 23 oil companies represented in the negotiations, most of them American, gained the assurance of a stable 55 percent tax rate and the assurance that the Gulf states would be "leapfrog" claims if other countries should get a better deal than they did.

However, the agreement left to later negotiations the price increases for oil exported by two Gulf countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, by pipeline to the eastern Mediterranean.

Iraq wants to wait and see what happens in Libya, where the militant government has demanded even higher increases and has refused to deal with the companies as a group.

Mediterranean oil commands a premium price since companies buying it avoid the high tanker charges for the long trip around the tip of Africa. Mr. Amuzegar said that if the Suez Canal were reopened and freight rates fell, the Gulf states would receive an additional payment.

The companies will negotiate with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



ON THE HO CHI MINH TRAIL—South Vietnamese troops march on their enemy's supply route in Laos, under a bamboo-and-foilage canopy erected for camouflage.

After Supply Depots Are Uncovered

Western Newsmen Visit Red Trail

By Ralph Blumenthal

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, Feb. 14 (NYT)—The South Vietnamese permitted a pooled group of Western newsmen yesterday to see a mile-long section of the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos. Among its features were painted traffic signs and a latticework roof covered with camouflage vegetation.

The section seen by the newsmen led to one of three circular supply depots that were uncovered by South Vietnamese troops in their seven-day-old invasion across the South Vietnam-Laos border to cut the enemy supply network.

Less than a mile away, South Vietnamese troops were exchanging fire with an enemy force estimated at 500 soldiers. The fighting reportedly broke off later in the afternoon.

Friday night, in the same general area, South Vietnamese Rangers, in the heaviest clash with the enemy in Laos they have yet reported in the current drive, said that they had killed 43 North Vietnamese soldiers, while suffering only one battle casualty.

Near Empty Village
The depot they found nearby was situated about ten miles southwest of the point where Route 9 crosses from South Vietnam into Laos, near a deserted Laotian hilltop village called Ban Lalong. It was described by newsmen and U.S. pilots who viewed it from the air as about a mile and a half in diameter and circumscribed by a two-lane road-way.

The part of the road that was not hidden by natural vegetation had bamboo stakes driven along its side on which rested woven bamboo latticework. The latticework supported five grass and trees, which effectively concealed it from aerial view.

There was no evidence of heavy U.S. bombing on the trail section seen by the newsmen. Later, however, they saw from their aircraft large craters interrupting the trail at another point.

The section of the trail was one lane wide. It was winding and dusty, with vegetation cleared on both sides to give additional room. Besides occasional signs, some strips of paper and some straw vials of Chinese-made pills, there was little on the trail to suggest the enemy's presence. There were no trucks or other supplies.

Two main trails led into the depot, with spurs for truck rests and unloading areas. One sign in red paint on a rough wooden board

said "dong ra"—literally, "road out," or exit in Vietnamese.

Other signs, translated roughly at the scene, pointed the way for newly arriving supply workers to go to one area for unloading and to another for food and rest. One sign warned them not to loiter but to unload quickly and move on.

Printed blank slips with the words "Thien Van Chuyen Hang" on the top—meaning goods transit form—were found scattered on the ground. The slips, which called for the names of responsible cadres carrying the shipments as well as other personnel involved, had space for the quantity and description of goods and for appropriate signatures.

Inside the circular depot, circumscribed by the road, South Vietnamese troops found some machine guns and mortars, water pumps and hoses, medical supplies, rice, salt and three petroleum (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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U.S. Planes Bomb Laos CIA Base

Second Mistaken Target in a Week

SAIGON, Feb. 14 (AP)—American warplanes accidentally bombed a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency secret base in Laos today, reliable sources said. It was the second mistaken U.S. bombing reported in a week during air operations over Laos.

Air Force F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers were trying to drive back a North Vietnamese attack when their bombs dropped on the CIA compound and the airstrip at the Long Cheng base, the sources said. The base, 78 miles northwest of Vientiane, is the headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's CIA-backed guerrilla army.

Sources in Vientiane said that the American barracks was burned down and at least one CIA agent was wounded. Other bombs reportedly started fires in Long Cheng town.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said it had no comment. While the fighter-bombers came from bases in Thailand, they are under the tactical control of the Seventh Air Force here, which in turn reports to the U.S. military command.

A week ago, a U.S. Navy fighter-bomber accidentally dropped scores of tiny bombs the size of hand grenades on South Vietnamese troops massed along the border for a drive into Laos. Six men were killed and 51 wounded. The fighter-bomber apparently was diving to attack North Vietnamese positions on the Laotian side of the border, but the cluster bombs dropped prematurely on the forward positions of the South Vietnamese.

Reinforcements Refused
The situation at Long Cheng, the keyhole of Lao defenses in the north-central section of the country, appeared to be worsening. Gen. Vang Pao made an urgent trip to Vientiane today to seek reinforcements for the garrison but reportedly was turned down.

He is reportedly now undecided whether to make a last-ditch stand against surrounding North Vietnamese troops at Long Cheng, or in the absence of reinforcements to abandon the base and withdraw to the hills.

Meanwhile, to the south, U.S. bombers roamed across the east-west axis of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos today attacking North Vietnamese mountain hideouts overlooking Route 9 on the approaches to the town of Sepon. South Vietnamese forces are pushing slowly westward through the valley along the highway because they want to avoid walking into a trap by North Vietnamese troops in the mountains to the north and south.

South Vietnamese headquarters said one main column of troops was within 13 miles of Sepon, which is 35 miles from the Vietnamese border.

It was reported from northern (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Aimed at Raising Living Standards Five-Year Plan Unveiled by Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today made public its new five-year plan, which hopes to use modern technology, greater efficiency and better management to raise substantially the living standards of its people by 1975.

Tass, the official press agency, distributed a summary today of the

1971-75 plan which was formally approved in draft form by the Communist party Central Committee yesterday. It will be published in all central newspapers today and discussed and publicized around the country in advance of the party's 24th Congress, which opens on March 30.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who was largely responsible for organiz-

ing the plan, will offer it for approval of the congress and it eventually becomes a law of the land. The plan's outlines reflect the results of months of debate within high leadership circles on what direction the country should follow, what branches should get priority, and how much should be allocated to defense and how much to the consumer.

5th 5-year Plan

The draft plan said that "the main task of the five-year plan is to ensure a considerable growth of the people's living and cultural standards on the basis of a high pace of development of production, the raising of its efficiency, scientific and technical progress and accelerated growth of labor productivity."

This is the ninth five-year plan in Soviet history.

The Soviet leaders apparently decided that steps must be taken to meet the loud complaints of the Soviet consumer, whose expectations of a better life have been frustrated in recent years by recurring shortages of meat, vegetables, fruits and a whole range of consumer goods.

But the defense sector was assured continuing growth to protect the Soviet Union. The plan calls for significant growth in the fuel and power sector, indicating the decision to go ahead with ambitious projects to develop the oil and natural gas reserves of western Siberia and to harness the rivers of the country.

The growth figures projected for 1975 appear for the most part quite modest in comparison with the often-inflated figures of past five-year plans. This sober look at the future reflects a desire by the leadership to have a more precise system of planning as well as the strains in the economy, caused by light labor and capital supplies.

In comparison with the 50 percent growth in industry claimed for the last five-year plan that ended on Dec. 31, the new blueprint asks for a rise of between 42 and 49 percent over the five-year period. Significantly, the light industry sector of industry—known as group "B"—is to rise by 44 to 48 percent whereas the heavy industry sector—group "A"—by somewhat less, 41 to 45 percent.

The edge given light industry's rate of growth continues a trend of recent years, and is the first (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Polish Leaders Try to End Workers' Stoppages in Lodz

By James Feron

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (NYT)—A high-level Communist party delegation, led by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, flew today to Lodz, apparently to seek settlement of a reported strike by textile workers in that city.

The Warsaw delegation, which included three Politburo members and the nation's trades union chief, was said by the Polish news agency to have met with party and workers' representatives.

"The meeting was devoted to discussing the actual situation of the workers in the textile industries," the news agency said in its brief report.

There has been no official mention of the reported work stoppage, but Polish sources said it began Friday and involved an estimated 10,000 textile workers who were said to be arriving at the factories but refusing to work.

They were said to be demanding higher wages and improved working conditions in the largely outdated plants that remain crucial to Poland's economy. Most of the textile employees are believed to be women.

The reported strike could represent a new crisis for Edward Giersek, the Communist party chief who made a similar trip to northern port cities last month to ease worker discontent.

Mr. Giersek took over as the party chief, replacing Wladyslaw Gomułka, after a week of demonstrations and riots in the port cities in mid-December.

Unlike the January stoppages in the north and the current Lodz dispute, the December dispute

34 Die as Train Burns Inside of Yugoslav Tunnel

ZENICA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 14 (AP)—Thirty-four people were killed today after a train caught fire inside of a tunnel near here, rescue workers reported. More than 60 passengers were seriously injured.

The fire started after a local train with about 200 passengers got stuck inside the Vrduklj tunnel early this morning, officials said. As the train was about 300 yards from a mouth of the tunnel, the engine of the diesel locomotive and several cars caught fire. Most of the victims were asphyxiated by carbon monoxide.

Rescue workers reported that they checked the nearly mile-long tunnel and found no more victims. The majority of the passengers were workers of the steel mill here who were employed on the morning shift. Zenica is about 30 miles northwest of Sarajevo.



AFTER SIGNING OIL PACT—Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amuzegar (left) and Lord Strathallmond, of BP, shake hands as a symbol of their new agreement.

Early Reactions in Britain To Decimals Reflect Calm

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—

British Rail, the first organization to switch to the new decimal currency here, reported a smooth response as Britons' abandoned pounds, shillings and pence today.

Nigel Paver, catering manager at London's Euston Station, said: "There have certainly been fewer inquiries than I expected." British Rail and London's Underground chose to change to decimal money one day ahead of everyone else in an attempt to ease the Monday-morning rush of commuters struggling with unfamiliar change.

Jack Donald, one of thousands of ticket office clerks who have received special training on converting to the new 100-pence pound, said: "I think people are better educated in the new system than we thought." He added that the operation had gone smoothly.

Lord Fiske, chairman of the Decimal Currency Board which has spent a fortune during the past six weeks on publicity for tomorrow's changeover, visited Euston today to see how passengers were coping.

Like many others, Lord Fiske seemed to have trouble identifying the new bronze coins which make up the smaller values of the 100-pence pound. He tried some of the newly converted automatic ticket machines, but the first one did not work, and the second rejected his coins.

But when Lord Fiske queued for a ticket, he was surprised to find less confusion than he had expected—although the man in front of him had trouble recognizing the new two-pence piece, which equals 48 old pence.

On the Underground, there was little trouble, as fares are already in pence. But some of the new two-pence coins were already in use as a taxi fare.

One traveler, Syd Preston, said: "The booking clerk was very good. I gave him two shillings for a five-pence (one shilling) journey, and he took the trouble to explain the change he gave to me."

But the real crunch comes tomorrow, when British housewives will be using decimal coins for the first time in the shops.

Shopkeepers, from major retailers to one-man concerns, have spent the weekend changing price tags to the new system.

There is no legal compulsion for a shop or business to convert to decimals tomorrow, but at least one major chain. Boots drug stores has chosen to phase out pounds, shillings and pence over a few months.

When a brewery tried out the new coins in one of its taverns last week, buying a beer took nearly twice as long.

Although the old currency remains legal tender for another 18 months, 80 percent of shops will change immediately. The Decimal Currency Board has issued a long list of tips for customers and shopkeepers.

Auto and Plane Both in the Dark

SUNRAY, Texas, Feb. 14 (AP)—A young man was slightly injured today when his car collided with an airplane on a lonely farm road.

Roy Graves, 30, said he thought the single light headed his way was a motorcycle. And John Goodwin, pilot of the plane, said he thought the road was a taxi-way to his hangar.

ving Craters, Massive Boulders

ASA Releases the First Set of Apollo-14 Films and Photos

By John Noble Wilford

STON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration released yesterday the first set of motion pictures and photographs taken of the lunar surface by the Apollo-14 mission. The films, which were taken by the astronauts, show the lunar surface in a way that has never been seen before. The photographs show the lunar surface in a way that has never been seen before. The films, which were taken by the astronauts, show the lunar surface in a way that has never been seen before. The photographs show the lunar surface in a way that has never been seen before.

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cher Than Earlier Samples

By Thomas O'Toole

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Slowly Returning to Normal

Los Angeles Is Pausing to Clean Up After Quake

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—Los Angeles yesterday was a city pausing to clean up after the earthquake. The city was still recovering from the damage caused by the quake. The city was still recovering from the damage caused by the quake. The city was still recovering from the damage caused by the quake.

More Tremors Felt in Italy

ASSISI, Italy, Feb. 14 (Reuters).—Minor earthquakes were felt in the area of Assisi, Italy, yesterday. The earthquakes were felt in the area of Assisi, Italy, yesterday. The earthquakes were felt in the area of Assisi, Italy, yesterday.

Brazilian Consul To Be Released, Tupamaros Say

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 14 (AP).—A communiqué released yesterday by the Tupamaros guerrillas announced that the Brazilian Consul in Montevideo would be released. The communiqué was released yesterday by the Tupamaros guerrillas.

Plastic Coating For Teeth Said To Fight Decay

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (UPI).—The manufacture of a new long-lasting plastic coating for teeth which would prevent decay is being announced by its developers. The manufacture of a new long-lasting plastic coating for teeth is being announced by its developers.

Muskie Appoints New Chief of His Campaign Staff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, announced yesterday that he had appointed a new chief of his campaign staff. The announcement was made yesterday by Sen. Muskie.

Letter Asks Aid Of Nixon to Free 'U.S. Spy' in Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (AP).—A man who says he was imprisoned for working as an American spy has appealed to President Nixon for help in obtaining his freedom. The appeal was made by the man who says he was imprisoned.

No New Agency Created

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (NYT).—The administration yesterday made known its grand strategy for the conquest of cancer—a national goal that President Nixon had announced in his State of the Union message. The administration made known its grand strategy for the conquest of cancer.

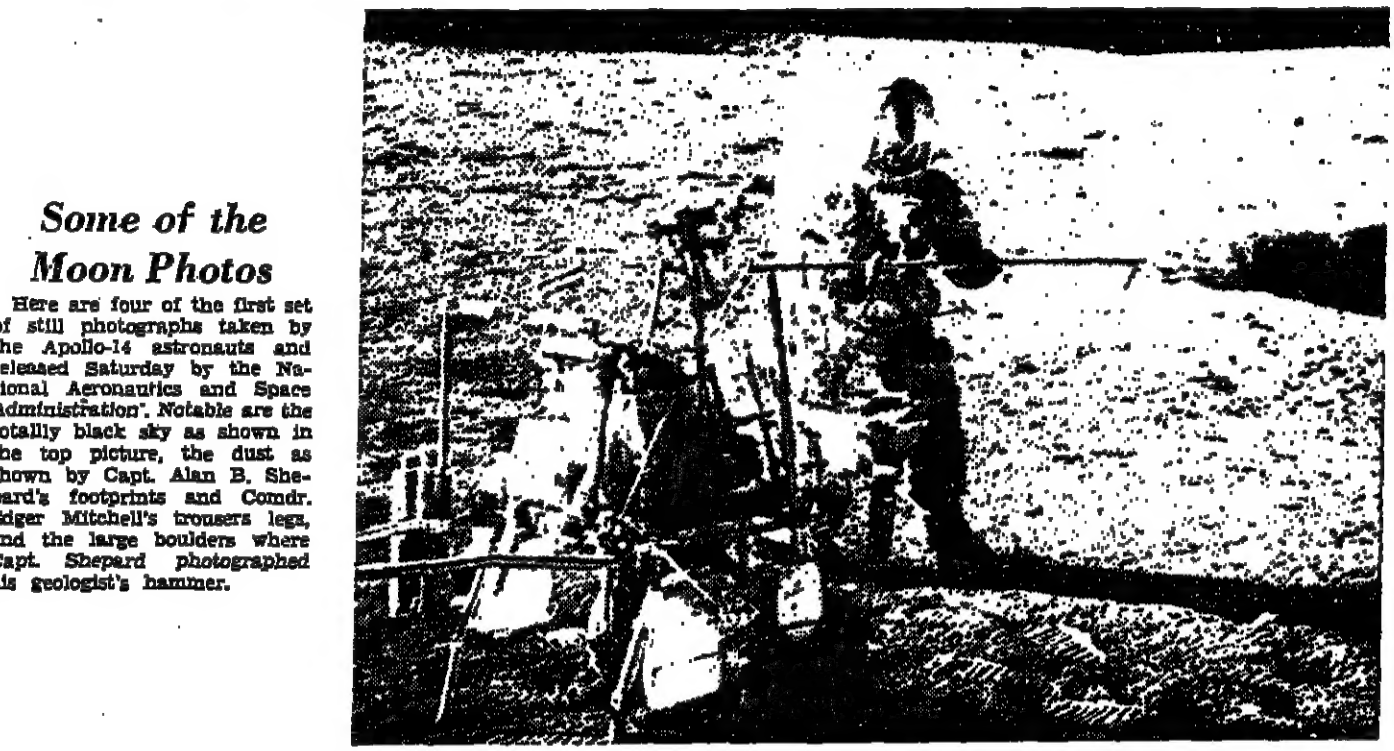
Nixon Reveals His Strategy In New War Against Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

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Comdr. Mitchell returning to the moon lander from the site of the Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments.



Capt. Shepard, carrying out an experiment near a crater, and his tool cart.



Rocks photographed by Capt. Shepard. Hammer is 14 inches long.

Dusty Comdr. Mitchell on moon.

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Demands Recognition by Egypt

Israel Rejects Jarring Proposals

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Israel in effect rejected today Middle East settlement proposals put forward by United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring and demanded an answer from Egypt to its request for recognition as a state.

Egypt's Reply to Jarring Set, Will Be Delivered Shortly

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Egypt has completed its reply to United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring on terms for a peace settlement with Israel and will deliver it shortly.

The Egyptian response to Mr. Jarring's request for the warring parties to clarify their positions was drawn up at a meeting between President Anwar Sadat, Premier Mahmoud Fawzy and top aides last night.

It was disclosed to a meeting of the full cabinet today, at which Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad reported on latest political developments, including contacts between Egypt and the Big Four powers in New York.

The cabinet afterward discussed the military situation. The front line has been quiet since August, when the cease-fire was instituted. President Sadat said he will not extend the standstill beyond March 7 without concrete moves for an Israeli withdrawal.

Jarring's Effort

It seems possible that Mr. Jarring's latest effort to speed up a settlement between Egypt and Israel, involving the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai, may be considered here as constituting such a positive development, observers said.

Egypt has undertaken to start clearing the Suez Canal if Israel begins partial withdrawal from its positions on the east bank.

The Cairo press has said that the Israelis are trying to start up a campaign against the UN envoy, by accusing him of overstepping his mandate.

There is muted satisfaction here at the latest turn of political developments in New York, including the decision of the United States to take up with the Soviet Union, Britain and France the question of guarantees for a Middle East settlement.

Egypt wants a big-power involvement in a settlement. Israel categorically opposes it.

President Sadat's latest strategy in imposing a short time limit to the cease-fire and at the same time throwing open the possibility of reopening the Suez Canal again, was seen by political commentators as having contributed to the new peace moves.

Tito Arrives

President Tito of Yugoslavia, one of Egypt's closest allies, flew today for a six-day official visit and talks with President Sadat on the situation.

It will be President Tito's first full-scale get-together with President Sadat since the latter succeeded Marshal Tito's old friend, the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, last autumn.

President Tito, who has also been making efforts for a Middle East settlement through diplomatic channels, was reported to have received messages on the crisis from President Nixon and British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Italy Convicts 2

In Tobacco Deal

ROME, Feb. 14 (UPI)—A Rome court convicted the former director general and export chief of the Italian state tobacco monopoly yesterday of embezzlement and conflict of interest in a multi-million-dollar tobacco scandal.

Pietro Corra, former director general of the tobacco monopoly, was sentenced to six years and six months in jail and fined 500,000 lire (\$800). Giacomo Tedaldi, former chief of the monopoly's export office, was sentenced to three years and five months in jail and fined 200,000 lire (\$280).

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Amman Torn By Fighting For 4th Day

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Gunfire erupted in Amman for the fourth straight day today, and King Hussein stressed the role of his army in protecting the nation.

A Palestinian commando group called for "revolutionary violence" in fighting the royalist troops.

Government officials turned their attention to the latest Middle East peace initiative—UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring's memorandum to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

Guerrilla sources said there was intermittent fighting throughout the night, and machine-gun fire broke out at 8 a.m.

Residents said the firing was in the Amman railroad-station area, which lies astride the main road to the airport. This has been a much fought-over sector since violence broke out again in Jordan Thursday after a month of peace.

Neither the government nor the guerrillas had any immediate statement on today's outbreak, and by early afternoon the city was calm again.

Saturday's Fighting

Yesterday Palestinian guerrillas and Jordan government officials met for peace talks and the government warned against the continued existence of heavy weapons and armed men in Amman.

An Interior Ministry statement yesterday said three policemen had been killed and six wounded in two days of fighting.

A helicopter at Amman airport was damaged by a Katyusha rocket, the ministry said.

Guerrilla sources said 14 persons were killed on both sides and an unknown number injured in fighting which swept around the airport and railroad station and the Jebel al-Nasr (Victory Mountain) area of the capital.

Egyptian View

In Cairo, the newspaper al-Ahram said today that the Jordanian authorities have started a new campaign which could lead to serious full-scale clashes with the Palestinian resistance movement.

"The will of the Palestinian people has become a force to be reckoned with, and no party in the (Middle East) conflict can deny this."

In an editorial on the recent wave of violence in the Jordanian capital, the newspaper said the danger of such fighting is its repercussions on current developments in the Middle East crisis.

"All previous attempts by the Jordanian authorities have failed to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement," al-Ahram said.

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In New York despite mounting pressure at home to abandon them.

The statement, without actually saying so, made clear that Israel would not go along with proposals submitted by Mr. Jarring in the form of questions to Arab and Israeli diplomats at the UN.

Israel's major newspapers had already said the section had been relayed to Mr. Jarring, on the ground that he had no authority to make proposals and that Egypt still has not replied to Israel's request for recognition as a state.

The cabinet statement following the two-and-one-half-hour meeting said:

"Israel will continue to pursue the course initiated by her upon the resumption of Ambassador Jarring's mission at the beginning of January, 1971. Israel continues to await the Egyptian replies to the proposals submitted by her to Ambassador Jarring."

One Mission

Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon said late last week following the disclosure of the Jarring proposals that the UN envoy had one mission—that of a go-between and not of a mediator presenting proposals.

Prime Minister Golda Meir said Israel has asked one thing of Mr. Jarring—to get an answer from Egypt on Israel's recognition. No government in Cairo has ever expressed willingness to accept Israel as a state.

The Jarring proposals were reported to center on Israel withdrawing from the occupied Sinai Peninsula, along with eventual Egyptian recognition of the Jewish state.

"By this single move, he (Mr. Jarring) has lost the position of the neutral friendly to both sides and turned himself into a third party with an aim of his own."

The Jerusalem Post said in one of a rash of editorials against the Jarring initiative.

The nation's largest circulation newspaper, Maariv, said, "instead of us negotiating with the Arabs and the Arabs with us, we have become a small cog in a negotiating machine."

The hardy gutsy Israeli's just position that peace in our region emerge from direct negotiations."

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, Israel accused Egypt of sending warplanes over its positions along the Suez Canal today, the first allegation of a cease-fire violation since Cairo rejected the truce for 30 days on Feb. 4.

An announcement from the Israeli Command said that two Egyptian Sukhoi-7 bombers flew over Israeli positions on the east bank of the Suez Canal at 12:40 p.m.

Border Clash

TIBERIAS, Israel, Feb. 14 (AP)—Israeli troops killed four infiltrating Arab guerrillas near the Lebanese-Israeli border last night, the Israelis said today.

There were no Israeli casualties in the clash near the frontier village of Tiberias on the eastern sector of the frontier.

U.S., Russia Sign Pact On Pacific Fisheries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The United States and Russia signed three new northeastern Pacific fisheries agreements Friday, expanding various conservation arrangements and allowing Soviet fishing vessels to make up to four calls a month at the ports of Seattle and Portland.

The State Department said the Russians have agreed to concessions in their operations on the high seas and in return the Soviet Union would be permitted to continue fishing for fish in the Aleutian Islands during periods that U.S. crab fishermen are not operating in the area.

Eastern Footnote

This unique relationship between the two superpowers is a factor in the Bucharest government's policy of qualified independence from Moscow. The extended trade agreement allows Romania to show again its ability to steer a different course from the Soviet Union on the Middle East issue as it does on China, Soviet bloc economic policy and, to some degree, the United States and the West.

Romania's Middle East stand has caused some complaints from Arab states. But Bucharest thus far has not been swayed by them.

For Israel, the trade agreement enables this country to maintain and expand its foothold in an East-European nation, thus demonstrating that it can coexist commercially as well as diplomatically with a Communist state and to nurture its ties with the Jewish community in Romania.

Signed on Jan. 30 in Bucharest by Romanian Foreign Trade Minister C. Burtea and Israeli Agriculture and Development Minister Eliahu Gvati, the extended pact calls for an almost certain increase in commerce and a continuing attempt by Israel to assist Romania to sell its products in the Communist world.

The first Israeli-Romanian trade and cooperation agreement signed in Paris in 1967 resulted in a three-year, two-way exchange of about \$100 million worth of goods. Although Israel bought more goods from Romania last year than it sold that country, the flow over the three years generally was in balance.

Israeli officials forecast that the newly extended agreement will increase trade between the two countries at least 15 percent annually.

Under the extended as under the old agreement, Israel will ship phosphates, citrus fruit, some chemicals and irrigating and manufacturing equipment to Romania. That country will export pig iron, timber, lumber, sugar and some chemicals here.

The agreement stipulates that the two nations will try to keep their trade in balance, so that neither will run up sizeable deficits.

READY IN REGGIO—With water-cannon truck in background, helmeted police mass in formation prepared to quell riots in southern Italian city of Reggio Calabria.

Kosher Accord On Flight Meals

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (AP)—Arabs and Israelis may be at war, but an Arab airline is buying kosher meals specially prepared by Israel's state airline, reports El Al Airlines.

El Al said Middle East Airlines is buying the kosher flight meals through a third party in London.

Airline officials said they believed this was for Moslem passengers who, like Jews, are traditionally forbidden to eat pork. El Al said several other airlines also are buying meals made in its newly expanded kosher kitchen in London.

Calabrian Protesters Reject Compromise, Battle Police

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 14 (AP)—Demonstrators ambushed and stoned riot policemen today as local protest leaders urged all-out resistance to a government plan to settle the Calabria crisis.

Police fired tear gas at the demonstrators, who stepped out of homes and alleys and bombarded them with stones as they tried to dismantle barricades. Two policemen were injured.

The police moved into the rebellious neighborhoods of Storie and Santa Caterina to take down new barricades erected yesterday. They took two of the barricades apart before the attackers emerged from hiding and started showering them with stones and other objects.

Two motorized police platoons sped to the scene. They surprised the demonstrators and dispersed them.

Plan Rejected

The new violence occurred after hardline insurgents yesterday rejected a plan by Premier Emilio Colombo to meet rival demands by Reggio Calabria and Catanzaro to be named capital of the Calabria region.

Mr. Colombo had proposed that the functions of the capital should be split between the two cities.

Today, the "action committee" that has led more than seven months of agitation here distributed leaflets that proclaimed:

"Our efforts to obtain justice will be multiplied. Every economic and productive activity will be paralyzed. The unbreakable will of an entire people to safeguard its livelihood and the future of Reggio cannot be denied."

Israelis, Romanians Satisfied With Extended Trade Accord

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14.—In another manifestation of their unique relationship, Israel and Communist Romania have signed a five-year extension of their mutually satisfactory trade and economic cooperation agreement.

Romania is the only Communist bloc state with which Israel has a formal trade pact, although it conducts some commerce with the others without agreements; the only Communist nation with which it has formal diplomatic relations, and the only one which refuses to condemn this country ritually as an aggressor against the Arabs.

Instead, Romania tries to maintain some semblance of neutrality in the Middle East conflict. In addition, Romania's treatment of its estimated 80,000 Jews is liberal in comparison to, say, Moscow's.

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Crash, Avalanches Fatal to 42 in Iran

GHARABAL, Iran, Feb. 14 (UPI)—A bus carrying 50 persons skidded on an icy mountain pass Friday night and fell into a ravine northeast of Tehran, killing 31 persons and injuring 20.

Near Haraz, a series of avalanches crashed across a highway Friday night, trapping motorists and bus passengers in an area where 30 persons died in an avalanche last year. The police said 11 persons were killed, including a rescue worker whose bulldozer plunged into a canyon.

Methodist Writes Swinging Biblical Stories for Young

MAIDSTONE, England, Feb. 14 (UPI)—A Methodist minister said today he and his wife have written a book of Bible stories in which God is referred to as "Big G, a real cool fella."

The book, designed for religious teaching in schools, refers to the prodigal son as "a layabout and long-haired greaser."

"We decided to write the book because we believe that, to young people, so much of the Bible is unreal and unrelated to facts as they understand them. I know our book introduces violence and strong language into the scriptures, and I know that it may bring the wrath of the church down upon us," said the minister, Rev. Dennis Jenner.

He discussed the book with newsmen while his wife sat nearby, wearing leather boots and short "hot pants."

Ulster Leader Again Meets With Heath

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, Sir James Chichester-Clark, met British leaders again today in an effort to find a solution to the conflict in his troubled province.

Maj. Chichester-Clark gave his report to British Prime Minister Edward Heath and several senior ministers during the second day of talks at Chequers, Mr. Heath's official country residence. But no statements were issued after the meeting.

Both sides were anxious to avoid any comment on the volatile situation which led to the death last weekend of nine people in street battles between Irish Republican extremists and British troops.

But one of the measures which they are thought to have discussed was the possibility of sending a police unit from London to investigate a series of misplaced political killings in Northern Ireland.

British police authorities are known to be reluctant about any move which could rob the understaffed British police of valuable manpower.

In Belfast yesterday, sporadic shootings and bombings went on even during the latest lull in fighting. Last night in Belfast was probably typical of what the citizens have come to expect. For example, there were a couple of shots fired somewhere in the Catholic district. Security forces failed to find out who fired the shots or if there were any dead or wounded.

During the night there were several bomb explosions in the streets, one of them underneath a British armored car, but no one was injured.

"By Belfast standards," said a British Army officer, "it was a fairly quiet night."

Nader Warring On Gasolines With Cadmium

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Ralph Nader and his Center for the Study of Responsive Law have struck out against a new health hazard: cadmium in gasoline.

Cadmium has long been recognized as a health hazard associated with the smelting of zinc but not as an additive in gasoline. It contaminates air and water and works its way into food plants, particularly cereals. The metal has a cumulative effect in the body and had been linked to hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure.

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One Mother, Son to U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Soviet authorities were reported today to have given unexpected permission to seven Moscow Jewish families to leave the country. All were vocal in complaining about Soviet visa policies and most had been turned down previously.

Six of the families will leave this week to join relatives in Israel, and the seventh, Mrs. Esther Rigerman, and her son Leonid will travel to the United States, where Mrs. Rigerman was born.

The Rigermans had attracted attention here because of their successful effort to persuade the United States government to recognize them as American citizens because of Mrs. Rigerman's having been born in Brooklyn.

Soviet authorities last November jailed Leonid Rigerman for a week from entering the United States Embassy here where he had consular business to take care of.

This led to a series of protests by the embassy and finally a decision to let the Rigermans leave. Mr. Rigerman, 30, said he was informed Friday that he and his mother have to leave by next Saturday. They plan to depart on Wednesday.

San in U.S.

Of those going to Israel, the best known is Isak Kasakov, whose son Yakov emigrated to Israel in 1969. Yakov Kasakov conducted a hunger strike in front of the United Nations Building in New York last March protesting his parents' inability to get an exit visa to join him.

The elder Kasakov had previously sought to get permission to emigrate and had freely given interviews to Western newsmen about their plight. Authorities had turned down Isak Kasakov's exit request several times previously approved it last week. He, his wife, his two daughters and his mother-in-law will depart this week for Vienna and go on to Israel.

Others who have received permission to leave, according to reliable Jewish sources, are Mr. and Mrs. Viktor Fedoseyev, Mr. and Mrs. David Drabkin and daughter, Mrs. and Mrs. Eduard Gurevich and Mr. and Mrs. Vadim Barshchey and a child.

Krayna Shur, the sister of Gidel Shur, one of those arrested in Leningrad and awaiting trial, was also given permission to leave.



IS SECOND PROTEST OF THE DAY—After demonstrating his anti-war sentiments at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, a youth registers another protest at being arrested, following a rally clash which injured one policeman.

Is Granted Honorable Discharge

Test Pointer Ruled Conscientious Objector

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (UPI)—A test pointer graduate has won honorable discharge on the grounds that he is a conscientious objector. According to the American Civil Liberties Union, which represented him, and is arguing a case, he is the first graduate of the academy to be discharged as a conscientious objector.

objector, Cornelius McNell Jr., 33, said in his application that he believed "service in armed forces is an immoral act," and that he was opposed to violence as well as killing, and as a black man, "I am caused more than usually sensitive to a fact of violence in life and effect of violence on men's lives."

Cooper said yesterday he to become a doctor "to do thing with social value." King of his future in an interview, he urged that the United States adopt pacifism and total disarmament as national policies. A former first lieutenant, said "absurd" to try members of U.S. armed forces for "war crimes" or atrocities in Vietnam as war itself is a crime. "I am a graduate of the class of his application for status as conscientious objector was made in he was a first lieutenant, it at first turned down with the recommendation by the hearing."

Obituaries

Dr. Glueck, College President and Biblical Archaeologist

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (UPI)—Nelson Glueck, 70, eminent biblical archaeologist and president of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, died here Friday of cancer.

Glueck searched the Holy Scriptures for more than 40 years for religious treasures, using the as his guide.

He was his most famous discovery in 1934, when he identified the site of King Solomon's at Khirbet Nahas in the Later he identified Edon on the Red Sea as the site of Solomon's seaport.

Glueck was president of the Rabbinical of the American Reform movement, Dr. Glueck left the institution from its one in Cincinnati into an academic complex with centers in New York, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. He was a rabbi who never served religion, but delivered, partly drew, the benediction—"May be gracious unto thee"—at inauguration of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Glueck's mother, Rosa Glueck, 64, retired executive vice president of General Motors, died here Friday.

n. Amin Says Didn't Plan Coup in Uganda

ROH, Uganda, Feb. 14 (UPI)—Ugandan head of state Gen. Idi Amin said yesterday that a sergeant major ordered the army coup that deposed President Milton Obote last month.

Amin said he had no foreknowledge of a coup until the 4 man, a Sgt. Maj. Musingi, him to take command.

Amin, in an interview with the pro-Obote newspaper Sunday Nation, said he had arranged 11 army officers who were members of the pro-Obote and Lango tribes were to be armed and arrested on Jan. 25 and then sent to Uganda "from the east" to take command.

Amin said that he was to be killed on Jan. 25 and then sent to Uganda "from the east" to take command.

Kampala, Felix Onama, minister in the Obote government, said that Gen. Amin was out hunting, was not until the soldiers the reins of leadership in his hands that he knew there had been a coup.

Moscow Frees American Jailed On Drug Charge

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Stephen F. Abney, 36, who served most of a three-year sentence in a Soviet labor camp on a narcotics charge, arrived in London today on his way home to Los Angeles.

Police immediately hustled him into protective custody.

Mr. Abney was described by U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow as the last of several Americans serving terms in Russia on drug offenses.

He left Moscow earlier today and arrived in London for a 40-minute stopover in the custody of British officials. He stepped off the Soviet Aeroflot flight into a waiting police car.

A British European Airways official responsible for handling the Aeroflot flight here said Mr. Abney was taken into temporary custody because he may have to face further charges in the United States.

NAACP Terms W. Germany Unfriendly to Many Black GIs

FRANKFURT, Feb. 14 (UPI)—To many black American soldiers, West Germany is an unfriendly country.

That was one conclusion reached by an investigating team from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has completed a two-and-a-half-week study of the racial situation among GIs stationed in West Germany.

The three-man panel said at a press conference that some cases of discriminatory practices against blacks by German landlords or club owners were worse than in the United States.

"The fact that so many are told to their face by a German landlord that they will not rent to them because of race makes the black soldier wonder why he is here," said Nathaniel Jones, the NAACP general counsel and leader of the investigators.

Mr. Jones was accompanied on his tour of about a dozen U.S. military installations throughout West Germany and Berlin by Julius Williams, director of veterans' and military affairs for the NAACP, and Melvin Bolden, a staff attorney.

A full report on their findings is to be released later by NAACP headquarters.

As have several other groups looking into race relations in the Army here, the NAACP panel found "pervasive and extremely intense" grievances among blacks.

They listed needs for improved communication between the ranks, better channels for grievance solution, new educational programs on black culture and tradition, and more black officers.

But the group expressed satisfaction with a number of Army policy directives it described as "forward-looking" and "in the right direction."

Although not specified, they undoubtedly included an order issued late last year by Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe, that placed off limits all off-base housing not open to black and white alike.

Mr. Jones also said he had found "a high awareness of the problems among a number of senior officers," but there remain cases of junior officers who "have yet to develop a sensitivity for the consequences" of the new Army orders, he added.

Some of the harshest criticisms appeared to be reserved for the nation that is host to 165,000 white and 20,000 black American soldiers.

Blacks, said Mr. Jones, "feel that in terms of obtaining housing and enjoying entertainment in the community, they often encounter more discrimination than in assignments in the States, even in the South."

Pompidou Back Home
PARIS, Feb. 14 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou returned yesterday from a five-nation, 10-day official visit to former French African colonies.

Old Newspapers Reported Fine For Cattle Feed

BELTSVILLE, Md., Feb. 14 (AP)—An animal scientist at the Agricultural Research Center here claims that old newspapers can be blended with other ingredients to make a tasty meal for cows and other animals.

A cow can consume daily the equivalent of several 80-page newspapers mixed with molasses, soybean meal, minerals and vitamins, says Dr. David Dinhus.

Although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not yet approved the feeding technique, Dr. Dinhus says he has found no danger to the animals.

Dr. Dinhus explains that a cow's stomach can turn the fibrous material of newspapers into energy-producing carbohydrates.

Ford Working on Car For Asian Market
PERTH, West Australia, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—Henry Ford 2d indicated here this weekend that the Ford Motor Co. is at work on an economical vehicle aimed at the Asian market.

Mr. Ford told reporters that production of the car—officially code-named BC (Bullock Car)—could start by the end of next year or early in 1973.

The major requirement was a durable vehicle to run on the bad roads in Asian villages. It had to have a multiplicity of uses, he said.

Mr. Ford is on a tour of Asia.

Florida Prison Riot Quelled By Buckshot; 20 Wounded

RAIFORD, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP)—Twenty prisoners were wounded by shotgun fire and 23 more were injured in a scramble to escape buckshot blasts when guards at Raiford State Prison opened fire Friday on 600 inmates who tried to storm a fence, officials said.

The prisoners returned to their cells after the shooting, the officials said.

Louie Wainwright, Florida's director of correction, said about 600 prisoners massed on the recreation field at the 2,200-man main prison while officials tried to deal with hunger-striking inmates at a maximum security prison a short distance away.

The 1,200 prisoners in maximum security were on a hunger strike to support demands that included conjugal visits, better food preparation, increased vocational training and improved parole procedures.

"We had gotten the maximum security group calmed down pretty good when they started up in the other prison," Mr. Wainwright said.

"The guards tried calming them down. But the prisoners were smashing windows and burning anything they could find around the athletic field—equipment and benches and the boxing ring."

"Then the prisoners started heading for the fence. By that time it was getting dark and the guards had to fire to bring them under control," he said.

Most of the prisoners suffered superficial wounds from shotgun pellets, but 11 were hospitalized, Mr. Wainwright said.

42 Killed in Colombia
BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—At least 42 people were reported killed Friday in northern Colombia when a bridge collapsed, hurling a bus into a river gorge.

Reports from Boyaca province, 180 miles north of here, said the bus was carrying 70 persons when the accident occurred near the village of Cocuy.

CONILL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDING CONTINENTAL BANK

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

	DEC. 31, 1970	DEC. 31, 1969 (Without Independent Audit)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS		
ROGER E. ANDERSON Executive Vice President		
JAMES F. BERÉ President, Borg-Warner Corporation		
PHILIP D. BLOCK, JR. Chairman, Inland Steel Company		
GEORGE R. CAIN Chairman of the Board, Abbott Laboratories		
JAMES W. COOK Formerly Chairman of the Board, Illinois Bell Telephone Company		
GORDON R. COREY Chairman of the Finance Committee, Commonwealth Edison Company		
STEWART S. CORT Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation		
LESTER CROWN President and Chief Executive Officer, Tilden Service Corporation		
TILDEN CUMMINGS President		
DONALD M. GRAHAM Chairman of the Board of Directors		
WILLIAM A. HEWITT Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Deere & Company		
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Illinois Central Industries, Inc.		
GEORGE E. KECK Director, UAL, Inc.		
ROBERT L. MILLIGAN Chairman, Union 78 Division, Union Oil Company of California		
GRAHAM J. MORGAN President and Chief Executive Officer, United States Gypsum Company		
JOHN H. PERKINS Executive Vice President		
KEITH R. POTTER Vice President, Finance, International Harvester Company		
WILLIAM J. QUINN Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company		
ROBERT W. RENEKER President and Chief Executive Officer, Swift & Company		
ARTHUR M. WOOD President, Sears, Roebuck and Co.		
JOSEPH S. WRIGHT Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer, Zenith Radio Corporation		
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS		
DONALD M. GRAHAM Chairman of the Board of Directors		
TILDEN CUMMINGS President		
ROGER E. ANDERSON Executive Vice President		
JOHN H. PERKINS Executive Vice President		
ASSETS		
Cash and Due From Banks	\$1,804,859,000	\$1,294,647,000
Securities:		
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 572,945,000	\$ 423,376,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	765,684,000	763,528,000
Other Securities	182,063,000	60,431,000
Trading Account Securities	413,528,000	125,318,000
Total Securities	\$1,934,200,000	\$1,372,653,000
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 8,800,000	\$ 10,751,000
Loans and Discounts	4,433,724,000	4,492,478,000
Premises and Equipment	32,772,000	25,907,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	202,746,000	128,095,000
Other Assets	446,449,000	469,040,000
Total Assets	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits:		
Head Office—Demand	\$2,996,626,000	\$2,883,029,000
Savings	847,601,000	763,943,000
Other Time	1,135,948,000	533,539,000
Overseas Branches & Subsidiaries	2,173,969,000	2,123,747,000
Total Deposits	\$7,154,144,000	\$6,304,258,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 484,807,000	\$ 152,594,000
Other Liabilities For:		
Borrowed Money	216,382,000	459,292,000
Acceptances Outstanding	204,159,000	128,156,000
Other Liabilities	139,138,000	113,082,000
Total Liabilities	\$8,198,630,000	\$7,157,382,000
Reserves on Loans	\$ 123,782,000	\$ 123,788,000
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock—Without Par Value:		
1,000,000 Shares Authorized but Unissued Both Years	\$ —	\$ —
Common Stock—\$10 Par Value:		
Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares Both Years		
Issued and Outstanding:		
1970—17,009,390 shares		
1969—16,988,795 shares	170,094,000	169,888,000
Capital Surplus	315,445,000	276,484,000
Retained Earnings	55,599,000	66,029,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 541,338,000	\$ 512,401,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity	\$8,863,550,000	\$7,793,571,000

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Berrigan Case Jolts Catholic Church

By Douglas Robinson

NEW YORK (NYT)—Accusations that several anti-war Roman Catholic clergy plotted to kidnap a high government official and bomb federal installations in Washington have set off a shock wave in the church that apparently will not soon ebb.

In addition to increasing the political and moral ferment in various religious orders and on Catholic college campuses, the charges have forced many rank-and-file Catholics to examine, even momentarily, the "theology of peace."

The church hierarchy—the cardinals, archbishops and bishops—are reluctant to discuss the impact of what has been termed the Catholic New Left, but there is not much doubt that they are extremely aware of the unrest in priestly ranks.

"The Cardinal would rather not be interviewed on this matter since he doesn't quite know which end is up," said Msgr. Eugene V. Clark, the secretary to Terence Cardinal Cooke of New York, when asked recently if the prelate would comment on the issue.

"He feels that no matter what he said, it would end up applying to the Berrigans," the Monsignor said.

Locus of New Left

The Berrigans, of course, are the locus of the Catholic New Left. Both are priests and both are now serving sentences in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Conn., for participating in the destruction of draft board records at Cambridge, Md., in the spring of 1968.

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, a member of the St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, is a bluff, handsome man of 47 years. He stands accused of plotting to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, and to blow up heating tunnels in Federal buildings.

His older brother, Daniel J. Berrigan, 48, who belongs to the Society of Jesus, is an intense man who is able to exercise an almost magnetic hold over his listeners. He is a writer and poet.

It was Father Philip Berrigan and five others—a nun, two priests, a former priest and a student—who were accused of the actual plotting. Father Daniel Berrigan, three nuns, a former priest and a college professor were among those named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The charges against the Berrigans and the others were first made public by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last Nov. 27 in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. Indictments were handed down by a Federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., last month.

Both the Berrigans, in a statement issued by their attorney, William M. Kuntzler of New York, denied the charges, saying that the "objective is a simple but deadly one—to destroy the peace movement by creating caricatures of those who oppose the war in Southeast Asia."

Catholic Reaction

The initial jailing of the Berrigans, the later statement by Mr. Hoover and the indictments caused a flurry in Roman Catholic circles. Many Catholics across the country were put in the position of having to decide whether they did or did not support the Berrigans.

There was another reaction, too. The day after the Hoover testimony last November, several priests, temporarily calling themselves The Hoover Vacuum Conspiracy, destroyed draft records in Union, N. J., and in Jersey City.

Among the Jesuits of Father Daniel Berrigan's home order, there was a mixed reaction. Some of the older men angrily urged that he be thrown out of the order. Others, primarily the younger priests who have supported the Berrigans, voiced the belief that the charges could not possibly be true.

Some of the younger Jesuit priests in the Northeast, where the Berrigans have their strength, have become private detectives and are sleuthing about trying to find out what really happened.

The official response on the part of the Jesuits, however, has been one of restraint and the announcement of the belief that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

'We Shall See'

A spokesman for the General Curia of the Society of Jesus in Rome said that "the case of Father Daniel Berrigan is under judicial process and this is not the time to make any statement one way or the other."

York and New England Provinces have visited Father Dan in prison and have reported to Superior General Pedro Arrupe.

Privately, the spokesman said that if the latest charges were proved, Father Arrupe would have to make a decision on Father Daniel Berrigan's status within the order.

He described the priest as "really a poet in the first place" and as a man who had caused "quite a few headaches in the past." The new charges, he said, came as a surprise to the order, adding that "I hope they came as a surprise also to Dan Berrigan."

The Provincial of the Society of Jesus of New England, the Rev. William G. Guindon, wrote to Father Daniel Berrigan last August volunteering his assistance if he could be of any help to the priest or his brother during their imprisonment at Danbury.

"May I write to welcome you to the New England Province—neither facetiously nor with precious words—but simply as greeting a suffering and prophetic brother in our midst?"

Father Guindon enclosed a "letter of fraternal support" from the New England Province Forum, a group of Jesuits elected to advise the Provincial on policy matters. The letter had been voted on late last spring.

In addition to the "message of fraternal solidarity," the letter, which was signed by Father Guindon and the Rev. Robert F. O'Brien, chairman of the forum, said that "your actions and your words have touched us."

"You make us confront our own consciences to ask what we are doing to build peace among His people," the letter went on. "For some, your actions are a stumbling block; for others, a challenge to follow. To us, you are a brother Jesuit, part of our hope, part of our joy in sharing life and service."

On the Campuses

There has also been reaction on Catholic campuses. The entire winter issue of *The Holy Cross Quarterly*, edited by a Jesuit, is given over to articles about the Berrigans and their cause. Only one article is outspokenly critical.

At Marymount College in Tarrytown, N. Y., the student senate, representing 1,100 Catholic women, gave a vote of confidence to Sister Elizabeth McAllister, a co-defendant in the kidnap-bomb case. Sister Elizabeth has been suspended with pay from her post as an art history instructor pending the outcome of a trial.

Father Philip Berrigan has received some comfort from the members of his order. The Josephine Fathers, in a letter to him last October, the Very Rev. Matthew J. O'Rourke, Vicar General of the Josephites, voiced his support in the hour of need.

"Your imprisonment remains a testimony to the strength of your convictions and your fidelity to conscience," the letter read in part. "More than this, the direction of your life and your voice have touched us all."

"None of us can avoid the vital questions of war and peace," the letter continued. "Each of us must face the issue of the rights of conscience as related to responsibility within our society. The questions your own decisions have posed for us have helped to clarify both our Christian and Josephite vocation."

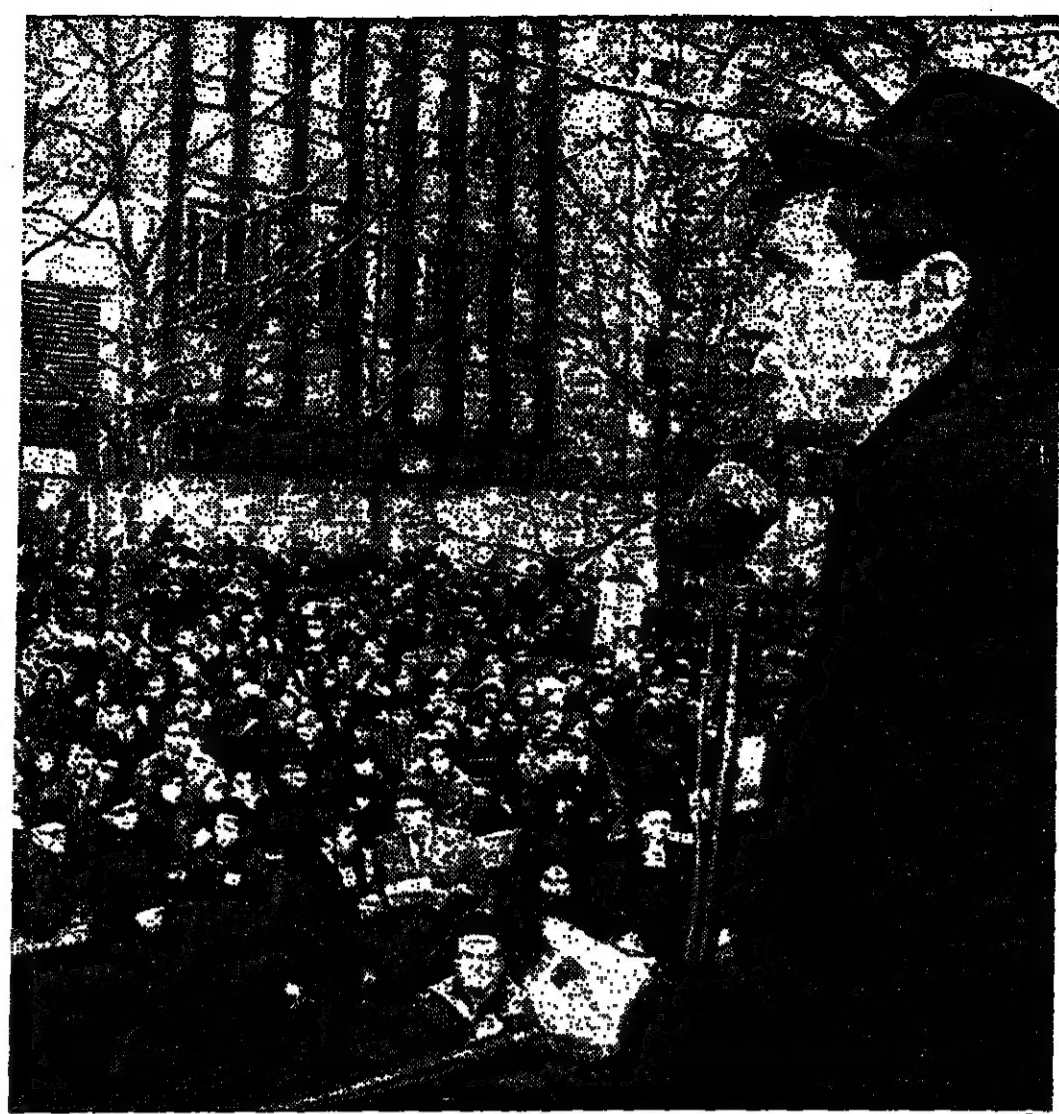
A Vocal Critic

It has not been support and comfort for the Berrigans, however, in all quarters. One of their most vocal critics in the church is the Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, a Chicago priest who writes often on a number of topics.

In the winter issue of *The Holy Cross Quarterly*, Father Greeley, who is not a Jesuit, compares Father Daniel Berrigan with the "self-righteous fanatic" who have headed other revolutionary movements.

"There isn't much doubt from the various press conferences Father Berrigan participated in before the FBI finally hunted him down that he denies the legitimacy of American society and is calling for its destruction," Father Greeley wrote.

"He does not yet advocate violence though there certainly is a progression in his thoughts toward that direction," he continued. "But the logic leading toward violence in Berrigan's thinking is inevitable."



The Rev. Daniel Berrigan addressing rally at U.S. mission to UN in February, 1968.

A Critical Look at His Ballet in New York

Béjart's Eclecticism Stops There

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK (NYT)—What is one to say about Maurice Béjart and his Ballet of the 20th Century which last night ended its New York debut engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music? Critically, it has been disastrously received—very few American writers or critics finding many good words to say for it. Yet it seems to have done very well at the box office. So before discussing the season critically, it seems pertinent to consider whether Béjart has succeeded in attracting an audience that normally does not attend ballet, and indeed knows nothing about ballet—in short, the audience that Béjart works for.

One potent factor in the gratifying box-office response has been the remarkable publicity organized by the Brooklyn Academy. Admittedly, it was helped by the Belgian government and Sabena, the Belgian airline. They sponsored about a dozen or so American writers on an expense-paid junket to see the Béjart ballet in its home town of Brussels. This is always a good way to get yourself talked about—and often with a certain generosity of spirit. But this was not the entire story.

There was a splendid advertising concentration on the name Béjart itself. Béjart had never appeared here, but there was a subliminal interest, or perhaps curiosity, in what he was doing.

The Campaign

Advertisements were placed in the New York Times, but also, more than usual and larger than usual, in student newspapers—and these merely gave the price scale, as \$1 and \$2, for that is what students were paying.

And here we come to the crux of the matter. Up to, but not including last Sunday, the theater had sold 8,303 tickets for students. And 2,379 tickets were sold in advance at \$2 each by the academy's own audience development program. The same program also sold 3,764 tickets at \$1 each at the box office one hour before the curtain.

The remaining 1,980 seats, for which the academy was paid \$175 apiece, were distributed by the Theater Development Fund. The \$2 and \$1 seats were partly subsidized by a grant of \$60,000 from International Telephone and Telegraph.

In the marketing procedures—for the sales were also helped to some extent by Brooklyn's dance subscription series—this Béjart season was of great importance. I only trust that the Academy of Music will devote itself to selling Eliot Feld with the same energy that it has sold Béjart and I hope even more that ITT will come in and help with another \$50,000 or so. But as a dance season it left almost everything to be desired. It was artistically a dismal failure.

A well-known dancer said quite recently: "Even when Béjart is in the house, he cheats. What he meant had nothing to do with Béjart's personality (he is a most agreeable and intelligent man, with enormous and genuine charm) but with his choreographic opportunism. Béjart has tried to develop a kind of pop-ballet, and seems to indicate of artistic worth. Were such a proposition realistic, 'The Sound of Music' would be the greatest movie ever made, and Johnny Carson

America's greatest entertainer. The materials Béjart uses in his ballets are either old-fashioned, derivative or both. Consider 'Bhakti,' which is probably his best ballet. This is a pseudo-Indian number with genuine-sounding Indian music, sexy Folies Bergère costumes, and choreography that seeks to add some kind of Indian flavor to the good old meat of the classic dance. This is precisely the kind of thing that Michael Fokine was inventing against at the beginning of the century.

Béjart's concept of Indian dance—even though he has been to India on a number of occasions—seems odd indeed. A few lotus positions, a few balances, some undulating arm movements, and a number of pelvic wriggles more reminiscent of belly-dancing than ballet dancing, and having little to do with any Indian style of my knowledge.

Béjart is an eclectic artist—he is eclectic in a literary, a political and an artistic sense. Politically, for example, his work has a radical appearance, but it is a radicalism more of slogans than of thought. The messages that all mankind are brothers, and that the world would be a happier place if people made love not war, represent no particular contribution to either radical thought or the radical theater.

Béjart is against American involvement in Vietnam—or so it seems—but where was he when the French were involved in Indochina? What he is about Algeria, or about De Gaulle? The wearing of blue jeans and the parading

of slogans do not constitute a radical theater.

In a literary-cum-musical sense he is fascinated by romanticism—he loves Wagner and Richard Strauss, and some of his best works (I do not count the monstrously pretentious 'Les Vainqueurs,' which tries unsuccessfully to take derivative-ness to the point of collage) are to this full-fledged music. He dances with it rather than interprets it—yes, he does have a literary feel for Wagner, but even the bloom of this is often spoiled by some crassly syntactic pseudo-modernism.

But in the final reckoning it is the failure of choreographic expressiveness—that—really counts. This is truly where, in a purely artistic sense, 'he cheats.' He is a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, an Autolycus of a fellow, passing himself off as a grand draper.

The germination of his styles is more evident than fascinating. Basically, his choreographic manner comes from the 19th century Franco-Russian classroom. But he has been quick to notice new moves, new steps and even new ideas. He has taken from Robbins, he has taken from Balanchine, he has taken from Cunningham, from Graham, from almost everyone you can imagine.

Eclecticism is no particular sin in an artist—consider the case of Peter Brook—but Béjart offers no personal view of what he is being eclectic about. He hangs other people's choreographic ideas on his bare walls as if they were trophies—but they do not disguise the empty room.

Reclaimed Aluminum, for Example

Plant Would Turn Garbage Into Needed Materials

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for a recycling plant that takes in garbage at one end and turns out salable materials at the other has been announced by the Aluminum Association. The association said that such a facility was designed to provide solutions to the problem of disposing of solid waste. The plan was presented by the association to the National Center for Solid Waste Disposal, Inc., of Washington, D.C., a new, privately financed non-profit corporation formed to advance waste-disposal technology.

The center has accepted the concept for review by its scientific advisory panel and as a potential project, the association said.

It said the proposed plant has the potential of reclaiming metals, plastics, glass and paper.

S.L. Goldsmith Jr., executive vice-president of the association, said the plant includes design, engineering and cost data on a solid-waste disposal plant that could serve as a national research and demonstration facility.

The test plant, Mr. Goldsmith said, would be used to determine the most economical design for building a facility in any section of the country, tailored to the volume of refuse at each location and the local market for the reclaimed materials.

Such a plant, according to the association, would not only solve the problem of where to put the increasing amount of garbage but could sharply reduce the costs involved in its disposal, and perhaps make the operation profitable.

The association said companies in the aluminum industry are paying about \$200 a ton for reclaimed aluminum and other industries have said they would buy recycled materials.

The association said operation of the plant involves movement of the waste through shredders and magnetic separators, and sorting by varied means.

For example, paper could be sifted out of the conglomeration of waste by jets of air. Other portions of the waste could be incinerated, with the residue being processed into aluminum and other metals and ground glass.

The association estimates the cost of a computerized test plant, which would be used as a laboratory, at \$15 million. It says a community or commercial plant could be built for \$5 million or less.

The association says about 1.2 billion pounds of garbage is generated in the United States daily, which works out to about a ton per person a year.

The U.S. Image

This is an excerpt from an address by Burnett Anderson, counselor for public affairs at the United States Embassy, to the American Women's Group in Paris.

By Burnett Anderson

OVER the last ten years, particularly in the heat of political campaigns, we've heard a lot about the American image or popularity, or prestige. It's alleged to have skyrocketed, or collapsed, or neither; depending on whether you're out wanting to get in or vice versa. Charges fly in all directions.

All kinds of evidence and allegations are used to support one's conclusions: statements in the press and on the radio and TV, statements by foreign officials, votes in the United Nations, support or opposition to our international policies, and public opinion polls.

We have all heard a great deal about French attitudes toward the United States. The late President de Gaulle was widely considered to be anti-American. Many people felt that the TV and radio, and to a lesser extent the press, were maligning the United States. France left the military structure of NATO, and its headquarters left France. Some Americans refused to visit France during this era, and some American barkeepers enjoyed brief moments by destroying a bottle or two of French wine. This was a time, too, when the unhappy divisions over Vietnam policy reached their peak of bitterness and confrontation. If you could believe everything you heard, anti-Americanism in France and throughout the world was at an all-time record high.

But let's look at some other evidence. I think it might be useful to pose some of the general allegations against specific findings from public opinion surveys in France.

In scientific surveys taken periodically since at least 1966, the people of France have placed the United States first as the country they consider the best friend of France. The first-place margin has never been less than 50 percent over the number two country, Belgium.

The latest survey was released only this weekend, and once more confirms the findings.

The precise question asked nationwide, with no leads or built-in prejudices, is simply: "What country of the world do you consider the best friend of France?"

The United States, a huge ocean away, gets 55 percent of the votes. One French man or woman out of every four regards the United States as France's best friend in all the world. Belgium and Germany tie for second place with 9 percent each—or less than one vote in ten. Britain is fourth with 8 percent, Canada fifth with 5 percent, and Russia sixth with 4 percent. A number of other countries get a few votes each, totaling 11 percent, and 29 percent make no choice.

If that's anti-Americanism, all I want is more of it.

There's another very interesting figure here, that 4 percent for Russia. Compare it, for example, with the size of the Communist vote in France, which was 21.5 percent in the last general election.

If you doubt the accuracy of these figures, for any reason, there is another poll, taken by another organization in January of last year. The question was phrased differently, but the results, and rank order of the countries, were virtually identical.

Let's look at another frequently heard allegation. This is that U.S. policy has somehow turned aggressive, or imperialistic, or that our big-power role and our alliances somehow threaten the world peace.

How do the French feel about that? They were asked in a nationwide poll a few months ago: "Which are the three countries which could constitute a danger for France in the ten years to come?"

Results:

China	53%
Arab Countries	39%
U.S.S.R.	32%
Germany	23%
Japan	24%

And only then does the alleged ugly American imperialist rear his head: only 7 percent of the French worry about any danger from the United States.

I don't intend to bludgeon you with statistics, but let me add a few points. Based on similar polls, we can conclude also:

First, that the French believe the United States is the strongest world power (by a ratio of 75 to 16 percent over Russia, or almost five to one).

Second, that well over two-thirds of the French (almost 70 percent) favor friendly relations with the United States or, indeed, outright alliance.

Third, that the French rank the United States as the most democratic of countries, more democratic than France; and

Fourth, by a ratio of almost two to one, the French currently consider the United States ahead of Russia in scientific development.

In sum, based on nationwide, scientifically selected samples, in surveys conducted by highly capable and responsible organi-

nizations, we get a net image of the United States among the people of France that looks like this:

The United States is clearly the world's strongest power, yet not a threat to the peace, the most highly developed country scientifically, and France's best friend.

Not a bad image.

I have chosen France to make this point because we are all familiar with France. Nor do we have the time to explore figures like this for all the 100-plus countries in which USIA operates. You will, I hope, take my word for it that among the peoples of the world generally, where we have means to measure opinion, Uncle Sam is a surprisingly well regarded old fellow, as he is in France.

Why, then, do we often have the feeling that the United States is so ill-used, ill-liked, and ill-supported in the world?

A first reason is what my late friend, and sometime colleague, Ed Murrow, used to sum up by saying, "Good news is no news." News, by definition, is something happening. Thus violence and confrontation almost always make news; harmony does not. Tragedy, death, destruction, and terror make news; love and virtue seldom. Problems and difficulties, economic adjustments, unemployment, racial class, and social inequality, all these are grist to the huge mills of news.

"One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" in Siberian exile is news, particularly when a government tries to prevent it from being told. One day in the life of my former schoolmate Iver Johnson on a farm near Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, mostly peaceful, sometimes idyllic, doesn't even make the columns of the *Burnett County Journal*. I would not want you to think that I am criticizing the media of this or any other country. Particularly here in France, our media is not only extremely reported; by and large it is well reported, and very often in depth.

Concern

A second reason is an honest and legitimate concern in American affairs. What happens in the United States today is of vital concern in every country of the world, friendly or inimical. Our economic situation, for example, affects the health of the dollar and the health of the dollar affects the health of nearly every currency. Our capacity to meet and deal with our problems, social, economic, and political, directly affects our capacity to deal with international problems. And our capacity to act effectively in world affairs affects the interests of every other country in the world.

Whether we solve our racial difficulties peacefully, to take but one example, affects the lives and futures of people everywhere. The problems of the United States, no less than its successes, are a matter of legitimate concern everywhere.

A third reason is encompassed in the concept that the United States has become the world's laboratory. According to this concept, the United States leads the world in scientific and technological development as well as, perhaps, social change and experiment. Thus our successes and problems of today are the hope and the fear of other nations five, ten, or 20 years from now. This provides not only a means to enlighten our adversaries but perhaps to learn from and even avoid our mistakes.

A fourth reason is that the United States has its enemies, committed to our downfall by whatever means, eager and able to exploit every weakness or failure. They are at work around the clock to distort, misrepresent, malign, and lie about our society and its works. They have an evil interpretation for every policy, however honest and well conceived. They find audiences everywhere among the frustrated, the ill-informed, the poor, and the oppressed. The big lie and the small one as well as still current coin where no better currency is available.

Distortion

No wonder, then, that from a distance the vision of the U.S.A. seems distorted, that we have trouble seeing in it the America we know and love.

Why should we care about our image? The question can be answered in philosophical terms, in moral terms, in political terms, in economic terms, I'll limit myself to purely practical and pragmatic terms: we have no choice.

The U.S. Declaration of Independence proclaims "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind." If anything, this is even more important than it was in 1776. Our future is closely and inextricably linked today with that of all the world. Decisions in Washington are as important in Paris as they are in Palo Alto. The buying power of the dollar is as vital in

Tokyo as it is in Tallahassee. Politics threatens Stockholm no less than Stamford. Just last week the failure of a single corporation, Rolls-Royce, reverberated throughout the industrialized world, and it will affect lives and fortunes on all continents.

Add to this what has become known as the communications revolution: instant and comprehensive coverage from all the world. The words from a speaker at one end of an auditorium traveling at the speed of light by satellite, reach television audiences across oceans before they reach hearers in the back of the room, traveling at the speed of sound.

Interdependence

What foreign peoples think of the United States, our policies, our actions, influence their decisions. And their decisions and actions, in turn, affect the lives of all of us.

We are all in this together, make no mistake about it. And whether we understand each other, and act on facts and sound knowledge, is more vital than at any time in the whole erratic history of mankind.

A world confident of America, its democratic institutions, its will and capacity to solve its problems, its will and capacity to defend itself, will react one way. A world convinced that America is divided and weak, unwilling or unable to solve its internal problems or to defend itself abroad, will react another way.

For some people this poses a dilemma. We are by definition an open society; freedom of speech is one of the most cherished of our rights. And there's our dirty linen, hanging right out on the line, ready to be televised in living color to all corners of the globe.

This is, of course, a very fundamental question for my employers in Washington, the U.S. Information Agency. We are, as many of you know, your official spokesmen abroad, and what we say about America from the welter of information available is a daily and continuing effort.

We complement existing information services with what would otherwise not be available. We work with communicators from all the media—reporters, correspondents, TV commentators—to supply them with accurate information in accordance with their own needs, or put them in contact with authoritative American sources. Above all, we try to encourage people to see for themselves, by going to the United States for a first-hand look.

The Truth

What should we carry through these channels of information? For me the answer is as simple as it is brief: the truth. There is a great deal of personal satisfaction in telling the good things about the United States, and there is a great deal to be told. But to suggest that, using USIA or any other means, we can present a rosy vision of a perfect society is folly of the worst kind.

In the first place, no serious person would believe it. In the second place, every other channel of communication would be carrying the true story. In the third place, it would destroy one of the most exciting aspects of the American image—our willingness to call the shots as they are.

There is only one way to change the American image abroad, and that is to change the facts that are reflected in the image. As we go ahead to solve the problems of the 1970s, within the framework of our traditional free society, we have an opportunity to renew, reinvigorate, and reinforce our traditional image of the laboratory of freedom.

Returning from the United States a week ago, ruminating over ten days of intensive exposure here, I felt that I had detected a reawakening sense of national and individual purpose. President Nixon's State of the Union message represents an unprecedented presidential policy statement, and its remarkable significance is only now beginning to be appreciated. The universities are different this year. I spent two days at a alma mater in a vastly more constructive environment than I year ago, even though all universities have financial problems. Our courts and judicial procedures, woefully behind at times, are finally getting some attention.

Our grand experiment in liberty is a good deal older than the four score and seven years Lincoln so eloquently spoke of in his first inaugural address. It is nearly two score fifteen, coming up on two hundred years in 1976. As we have through our history, we're being tested again, in different ways, with and without. In the long and erratic history of our race, think that the most exciting thing that ever happened.

Products Banned, Curbed in U.S. Sold Elsewhere

Stanford N. Sesser
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—An increasing number of products that are re-

of these overseas sales violate laws of the United States. Some U.S. congressmen believe the United States take responsibility for products sold over-

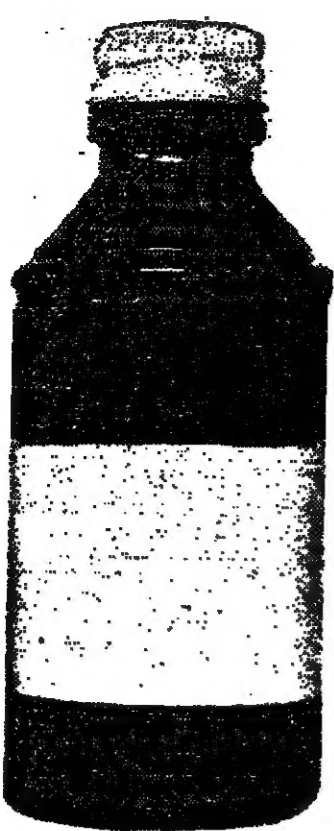
all Street Journal sur- vey that drugs, cigarettes, his textiles, and foods ing cyclamates are among ds that are being sold without the restric- tions that are re- in the United States. U.S. producers of these defend their sales over-

ressman Benjamin S. al, a consumer advocate, r, says "let the buyer be- ing becoming "the Amer- nito in International Mr. Rosenthal says he troduce a measure this sional session dealing ne issue. Mr. Rosenthal We shouldn't be satisfied anything less than the un consumer protection national trade that we tempt, however inade- to provide for our own

spring, the Senate Com- mittee plans to hold s on recommendations of ational Product Safety sion, including the sug- that the United States it the export of haz- products to other coun-

last two major drugs sold United States with strict gs about possible side ef- and limitations on their arks, Davis and Co.'s ic Chloromycetin and and Co's antirheumatic indocin—are marketed in countries with far less warnings and with rec- ndations for a much range of uses.

ck, in its instructions to doctors for Indocin, warns s following possible ad- reactions: perforations hemorrhage of the esophagus, stomach and small in- es; gastrointestinal bleed- ing disturbances and g of vision; toxic hep- and jaundice ("some fatal have been reported"); respiratory distress; hear-



ing disturbances; loss of hair; psychotic episodes; coma, and convulsions. The drug should be used, Merck says, only in "moderate-to-severe" cases of arthritic diseases and only after "other measures of established value" fail.

In Australia some warnings are weakened and others are omitted. Moreover, Merck suggests in Australia that Indocin be used following dental surgery, saying it "has proved rapidly effective in relieving the pain (and) inflammation . . .

A spokesman for CIBA-Geigy's U.S. operations defends the marketing of Preludin and Ritalin in the United States, saying there is not a similar problem involving their abuse there. "The drug was easily obtained in Sweden," he says, "which isn't the situation in the United States because of the controls."

which frequently accompany this procedure. It is neither habit forming nor addicting." This recommended use in Australia, along with such others as burns and tendonitis, appear nowhere in Merck's U.S. pamphlet.

Two Comments

Should a drug with as many possible serious side effects be used to relieve the pain from having a tooth pulled? A Merck spokesman says aspirin, another possibility to relieve pain from dental extraction, is also known to have serious possible side effects. Merck says it "stands behind all claims" for Indocin "regardless of country."

Dr. Richard Burack, author of the Handbook of Prescription Drugs and a faculty member at Harvard medical school, says Merck's Australian recommendations are "irrational therapy—it is using a relatively toxic drug to do what a less toxic drug could accomplish." Dr. Burack says "I think it's unethical to push the use of a product in other countries for purposes which are unacceptable in this country. It isn't a legitimate excuse to say that because the laws in other countries aren't as stringent, these practices are acceptable."

In Italy

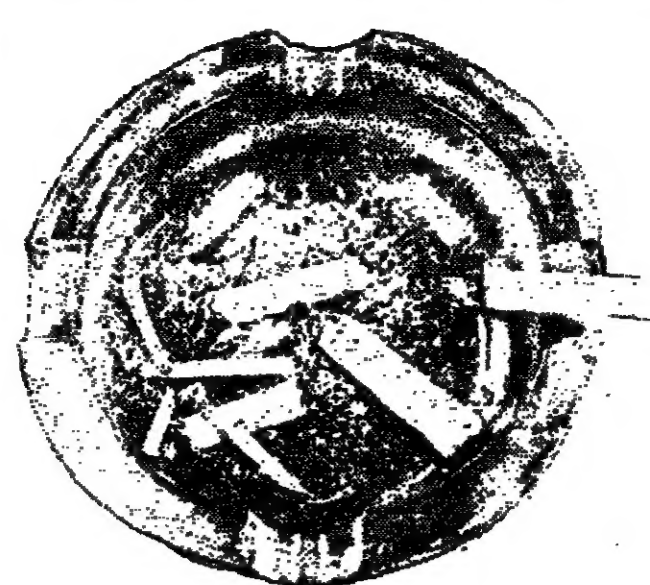
The overseas marketing efforts on behalf of Parke-Davis's Chloromycetin gained national attention last year when the State Department warned physicians throughout Latin America that the drug was being sold "with labeling which is believed to constitute a hazard to health." The State Department

said the Spanish language warnings for the drug omitted reference to certain "serious and fatal" side effects and made claims for use of the drug "where the FDA knows of no data to substantiate its effectiveness."

A comparison of the labeling for Chloromycetin in the United States with the comparable warnings by Parke-Davis in Italy shows the problem is not limited to Latin America. In the United States, the package insert warns of "serious and fatal blood" diseases that could result. But in Italy, the package insert for doctors says: "The fact that therapy with Chloromycetin is remarkably without secondary reactions is very significant. The preparation has been tolerated well by both adults and infants. In the few cases in which reactions occur, these are generally limited to slight nausea or diarrhea and their severity rarely requires suspension of treatment." Nowhere is the physician warned that the drug may prove fatal.

A spokesman for Parke-Davis says "we are conforming to the specifications" of the various countries where Chloromycetin is sold.

After the United States last year banned the sale of food products containing cyclamates, at least one large company, Libby, McNeill and Libby, began selling foods containing cyclamates outside the country. In the 16 months since the ban was first announced, Libby has sold 300,000 cases of cyclamate-sweetened canned fruit to customers in West Germany, Spain and other countries in Europe, the Far East and the Caribbean.



Libby says shipments are continuing. These Libby sales, under U.S. law, are perfectly legal. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration prohibition does not apply to exports by U.S. companies, and no export license is needed for such a transaction.

Libby defends the sale of goods abroad that are illegal to sell in the United States. James Nadler, Libby vice-president for international business, says no country that imports Libby's cyclamate products has outlawed cyclamates. "Fortunately, the older civilizations of the world are more deliberative about judging momentary fads that are popular in the U.S. from time to time," he says.

Cigarettes, Too

The U.S. Congress last year enacted a stronger health warning which was required to be printed on cigarette packages but continued to exempt from the warning U.S. cigarettes sold abroad, except for those sold on U.S. military bases.

While attempting to discourage smoking in the United States, the government has been promoting cigarette use abroad. Over the last three years, the U.S. Agriculture Department has granted Iceland \$1,274,000 in low-interest (4.5 percent) loans so that Iceland could buy U.S. cigarettes for sale there. The loans work out to about \$1 for every man, woman and child in Iceland. The U.S. government also subsidizes farmers in the U.S. to grow tobacco although it discourages Americans from smoking cigarettes.

In textiles, the Federal Trade Commission in the last two years has increased its enforcement of the Flammable Fabrics Act, de-

manding in dozens of actions that articles of clothing or other textile products be taken off the market because they were dangerously flammable. In many of these instances, however, the U.S. manufacturer or importer shipped the product to Canada or Latin America, where no similar laws exist.

A Favor

One case involved Zado of California Inc., a San Francisco importer of women's knitwear and other products. Zado bought 3,000 silk scarves from Japan that had been barred from sale by the FTC. "We knew an importer in Canada who did us a favor and took them off our hands because he has no such laws," says Stuart Feldstein, a Zado vice-president. In another instance, Kirchen Bros., a Chicago seller of artificial flowers, sold in Canada some flowers made from Japanese wood fiber that had been declared flammable by the FTC. "We were glad to get out of it with a small profit," says Grover Kirchen, president.

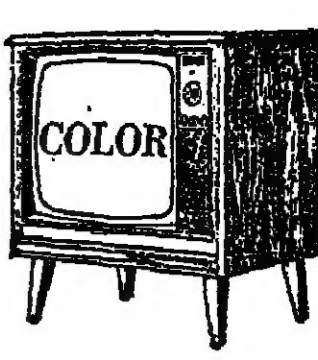
Competition

Some U.S. manufacturers are uneasy about the sale overseas of goods restricted or banned in the United States. "Nobody wants to make money on a product people get hurt with," a textile executive says, "but the Canadian government does not seem to care." He says his firm sells flammable goods to Canada "because you can't send

U.S. Anti-Smoking Units Say Export Cigarettes Stronger

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some groups opposed to smoking cigarettes say that U.S. cigarettes made for export are reformulated to give them the stronger taste Europeans and others are said to prefer. The reformulating would raise the tar and nicotine content of the cigarettes, but the U.S. tobacco industry denies any difference between exports and the domestic product. "Cigarettes that are exported would be the same things that are sold here," says Horace Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute.

The Swedish government periodically tests the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes sold in that country, including U.S. imports. One test conducted last summer, when compared with a U.S. Federal Trade Commission sample at the same time, shows a consistently higher tar and nicotine content for every one of the nine U.S. cigarettes listed. Overall, the nine cigarettes in the Swedish ratings have 14.5 percent more tar and 19 percent more nicotine than the cigarettes tested by the United States. The Tobacco Institute attributes the difference to a variance in testing procedures, although it says it does not know exactly how the Swedish tests differ. Dr. William L. Steele, director of the institute's testing laboratory, speculates that Sweden does not extract the moisture from the tar before weighing it. As for nicotine, he says that the difference "completely escapes me; I don't understand why it would be consistently higher."



them back to the Japanese manufacturers, you have already paid, and you are dealing with a lot of small contractors; who are very underfinanced."

Other companies say competitive pressures dictate their actions. Cigarette makers say that if they put health warnings on packs sold in Europe, consumers there would conclude that U.S. cigarettes were more dangerous than European brands and would switch. One drug executive says that if his company followed U.S. laws abroad it would lose business to non-U.S. manufacturers.

Some U.S. manufacturers do apply U.S. standards to goods produced for sale throughout the world. U.S. auto makers put safety equipment and anti-pollution devices on autos to be sold overseas. But the manufacturers say this is a matter of economics. They say it would be costlier to alter assembly lines to produce some cars without this equipment than it is to make the cars with the equipment.

Swedish Laws

Companies that want to send goods abroad that cannot be sold in the United States can find plenty of legal markets. Only Sweden equals the United States in the scope of consumer-protection laws. Whereas pesticides or leaded gasoline can cause big controversies in the United States, they provoke little outcry in most other nations. George Lynn, an official of Dow Chemical Co., says that except for Sweden, foreign reaction was small after the pesticide 2,4-D-T was banned for several uses in the United States.

Leaded gasoline may someday be barred or taxed out of existence in the United States, but Albert Horn, a vice-president of Ethyl Corp., says there will not be any restrictions in Europe. "The Europeans are highly realistic people," he says. "They deal in facts and not political emotions." Other executives say the issue of whether to sell "dangerous" products abroad is more complicated than it seems. Some products are beneficial as well as harmful, these people say, and whereas in the United States the harm may outweigh the benefits, the opposite may be true elsewhere. A chemical company executive cites DDT as an example.

DDT is a relatively inexpensive pesticide that can be purchased by some underdeveloped countries that cannot afford more expensive products, he says. It may be harmful to the environment, he says, but it is also beneficial in that it kills pests and aids crops. For nations that can afford nothing else, he says, "the question can become whether people will go along with DDT or starve."

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Consumer Society: Soviet Style

Soviet five-year plans have traditionally proved a clouded crystal ball for those outside the Kremlin who would like to know precisely what the U.S.S.R. intends to accomplish economically. One problem has always been defense spending, which, in the Soviet Union has a habit of sliding off into unexpected and unrevealed corners in a manner which makes any credibility gap in Pentagon expenditure seem trivial. Nevertheless, the announced goals and percentages set forth in the five-year plans are an indication of what the Kremlin would like to have the world, and its own people, believe.

From this standpoint, the five-year plan just announced is a reflection of the aspirations for a higher standard of living which have been cresting in the Soviet Union recently. They have not reached the point of open explosion, such as that which caused the overthrow of the Gomulka regime in Poland, but they contain many of the same elements, and are obviously viewed with concern by the Soviet hierarchy.

The plain fact is that, like the Western worker, the Soviet worker wants more money for his labor and more and better goods for his money. And the Kremlin response is to emphasize many of those features of the consumer society which are under attack in the areas where the real consumer society flourishes: Overall growth, increased labor productivity, more automobiles, more power (including petroleum and natural gas from Siberia), more light industry, more consumer

services. One thing that the U.S.S.R. sets its face against is the continued growth of existing cities—and it does have powers denied the Western countries in controlling and directing the movement of its people.

The qualifications and doubts which assail Westerners in any consideration of growth in the gross national product do not seem to trouble the Kremlin planners; pollution, over-population and environmental controls (except in respect to the established cities, mentioned above) play no apparent part. To be sure, the Soviet Union, while it has a somewhat larger total population than the United States, has only half the population density. It still has room to grow, before the factors that alarm environmentalists in America become quite so urgent. Moreover, the real needs of its people are far greater.

It is, however, curious that the planned society of the U.S.S.R. should exhibit all the zeal for accelerated growth that is charged against the unplanned consumer societies of the West, with so little apparent consideration for the ultimate effect of that growth. This is not a matter of ownership of the means of production, or of where the profits of growth are directed. A Soviet factory can blight a landscape quite as effectively as a capitalist one; a birch-and-fir wilderness in Siberia can be destroyed as permanently as its Alaskan equivalent by oil wells and pipelines. And both assaults on the environment are dictated by the wants and needs of the consumers, whether the initiative is taken by an oil company based in New York or by a bureaucrat in Moscow.

The Not-So Limited War

The barriers to a perilously wider war in Asia are crumbling fast. Last spring, when President Nixon ordered an allied attack against Communist sanctuaries inside the Cambodian border, he denied he was enlarging the war and indicated the "incursions" would be limited in time and space.

Yet today South Vietnamese troops are back in Cambodia in strength, operating at times well beyond border areas in direct support of the threatened government of sullen Premier Lon Nol. American aircraft are giving direct support to the South Vietnamese and Cambodian government forces.

Last week, President Nixon authorized a South Vietnamese thrust into Laos, also with American air support. Administration officials again deny the war has been enlarged. South Vietnamese President Thieu said the operation would be "limited in time and space." But Vice-President Ky has declared that South Vietnamese forces will remain in the Laotian panhandle at least until May and that they expect to return.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italy: Too Soon for Taps

For some time now it has been fashionable to write political obituaries for Italy's 25-year-old democratic system and Emilio Colombo, the man who is still trying to make it work. It is certainly a fact that in six months as premier, driving an unruly four-horse coalition in chaotic political weather, Mr. Colombo has surmounted more perils than Pauline.

Yet, here is the undaunted Mr. Colombo, surviving this week for a visit with President Nixon, looking like a premier who expects to man the fort at Palazzo Chigi for some time. He has survived waves of strikes, outbreaks of violence from the toe of Calabria to the Alps, feverish efforts to polarize Italy by hoodlums of the neo-Fascist right and the revolutionary left, shrewd maneuvering for power by the biggest Communist party in the West and collapse of Sardinia's government.

Mr. Colombo has survived in part because there is no practical, palatable alternative for the four parties making up his coalition. None of the four wants new elections, each knows that a government fall now would mean the end of the center-left experiment begun in 1963, and all fear the consequences for themselves and Italy from such a plunge into a murky future.

This is far from the whole explanation, however. Mr. Colombo comes to Washington with solid credits—achievements often lost sight of in the news of riots and industrial strife. After taking office last August he

decreed a billion dollars' worth of new and increased taxes to curb inflation, close a budget gap and wipe out Italy's balance-of-payments deficit.

When opponents stalled the necessary parliamentary approval of the tax decree in November, Mr. Colombo broke their filibuster by demanding and getting a vote of confidence. This vote also killed off crippling amendments to a historic divorce bill, which then was enacted over bitter opposition of the Vatican and many of the premier's fellow Christian Democrats.

Mr. Colombo's most recent success was getting agreement of the four parties and three biggest trade union federations on major reforms in health and public housing. Enactment of these bills will fulfill long-standing government promises and should bring an era of relative peace on the labor front.

Though immersed in home-front problems, Mr. Colombo has maintained Italy's activist role in the European Common Market. On a recent visit to France he spoke forcefully to President Pompidou on the necessity for offering Britain reasonable terms for membership.

In sum, reports of the death of the Italian democracy and the political demise of Emilio Colombo seem premature to say the least. The visit of this important friend and ally to Washington provides a timely reminder of this fact for Americans.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Blame in Post Office Strike

More blame for the length of the stoppage, if not for its beginning, attaches to the post office and the government. This is not to say that a more inflationary offer should already have been made. But it is to say

that the prime responsibility for keeping an industry open rests with management. Among the aspects of this work which surely cannot be ignored is the need to preserve a flexible negotiating position.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 15, 1896

YOKOHAMA.—Long ago Korea was described as being "governed by murder," and that unhappy country seems to be laboring under the same brutal regime as in its early days. It is now reported that the Prime Minister and all his Ministers have been killed by order of the King, who has taken refuge with his son in the Russian legation. If this is so, new complications are sure to arise in the Far East, of which Russia is evidently planning to take advantage.

Fifty Years Ago

February 15, 1921

NEW YORK.—Physicians are baffled by the strange case of Mr. H. Jensen, an Iowa farmer, who was stricken dumb while waiting for the arrival of his family. Mr. Jensen, while sleeping in a hotel lobby, dreamt that an accident had befallen his family. When he awoke he was frantically gesticulating and, although he made efforts to scream, he was unable to utter a sound. Attending doctors believe his speech may return with rest and that his dumbness is a result of nerves.



"You're Sure This Is the Way Out?"

Primary and Secondary Questions

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The three great problems in the world today are how to bring our population, our military arms, and our machines under control. How to keep the fundamental issues in the front of our minds: this is what we'd like to know.

They are not there now. They are the most practical and elemental questions. Fundamental to the future of the United States, facing economic and racial dilemmas of almost revolutionary magnitude; fundamental to the Soviet Union, facing China with nuclear weapons and almost a billion people; fundamental to Latin America and the Indian subcontinent, where the fertility of the land; fundamental to the old nations of Europe, caught between the nuclear giants.

But these problems of population, weapons and machines, while common to most nations, remain abstract. Everybody writes about them but governments don't act on them. All governments know in a vague way that they cannot find the jobs, houses, schools, teachers, etc. to deal with the spectacular increase in population and pollution. They know that the growth of science and technology makes possible a decent level of economic and educational life, but not if the national states go on spending over \$300 billion a year on arms, and not if they allow their machines and industries to pollute the earth, the waters and the air.

Unity and Division

Still, all the nations are trapped in their own narrow problems, divided by their conflicts with one another, preoccupied with local issues and personalities and conflicts. The things that unite them—the menace of uncontrolled population, weapons and machines—are overwhelmed by the immediate things that divide them: cutting the Ho Chi Minh Trail, arguing about what comes first in the Middle East, principle or territory, fusing over what Britain should pay to get into the unification of Europe, how Nixon is doing, and Heath, and who's ahead in Moscow before next month's Communist party congress.

Looked at in the larger perspective of the well-being of the people and some kind of sensible order in the world over the next generation, most of today's front-page news about Nixon's strategy in Indochina or Ed Muskie's presidential ambitions, or "revenue sharing" or cutting down the department in Washington, or reorganizing welfare in the United States or getting a new wage and price policy in Britain seem almost trivial.

Without control of population, no amount of fiddling with the budget or the interest rates, or revenue sharing, or departmental reorganization in Washington is going to solve the problem of too many people and too little money. Without control of military arms, neither Washington nor Moscow is going to have enough cash, even if they have enough imagination and goodwill, to deal with the social and economic problems of their societies.

Without control of their machines and their factories, the industrial societies are not going to produce a decent environment for their people, or deal with the human misery of the poor nations, which still make up more than half the human race.

It is hard to find a serious, thoughtful man in any major capital of the world who will challenge

this thesis, or find one who knows how to resolve the dilemma. They are all caught in their local, regional or national political problems, and most of them admit that even if they solved all the problems at home, they would still be baffled by the worldwide problems of controlling population, military arms, and machines.

Still, there must be some way if not to solve, at least to keep the great questions of the world before the people—the world of the future rather than the world of the past or the present. The immediate questions and personalities—Indochina, the Middle East, Nixon, Muskie, Thieu, Ky, President Sadat, Premier Golda Meir, Heath, Pompidou, Brandt, Mao Tse-tung and all the rest—are important but not decisive in the larger issues of how to control population, arms and machines.

At least on the side, these issues have to take a larger part in the debate about the future. They are too serious to be left to national politics and national journalism. They have to be defined and dramatized on the scale of the world.

and this was what the United Nations here in New York was supposed to do.

It cannot resolve the political conflicts of the nuclear powers in Southeast Asia or Berlin or the Middle East, but it still has the power to keep the decisive questions in the forefront of the world debate, and this it has failed to do.

A UN Role
Not because the people are not willing to listen. In every country today there is a thoughtful and influential remnant of the people who understand and sympathize with the problems of their political leaders but who feel that the major problems are beyond their control and want to get down to the larger realities.

Here the UN, now going into a new phase, may be able to help. It has failed as a mediator, because it never really had a chance in the face of the big-power veto. But it can still be an educator on the great questions of the future, and this is what is badly needed in the United States and all over the world.

The Truth About Yalta

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Thursday was the 26th anniversary of Yalta, meaning the day Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin signed their agreement. By chance I had lunch with Chip Bohlen, one of the few key survivors of that famous conference, so I asked how he would describe Yalta in history's light.

"It was the conference at which the illusions of the United States were subsequently destroyed," he said. "Perhaps it would be better to say it was the conference at which the illusion was destroyed that Russia would behave like a country and not like a cage."

Bohlen, who became one of this country's most renowned American diplomats, serving as State Department counselor and ambassador to Moscow, Manila and Paris, attended Yalta as Roosevelt's interpreter.

He was one of our best Russian language experts and at that time (early 1945) assistant chief of the State Department's European division. Because of his brilliance and judgment, Roosevelt used him not only to translate but as a policy adviser.

Three Angles
Looking back on Yalta, whose decisions have been muddled and misinterpreted over the past quarter century, Bohlen thinks it produced the best deal possible given the existing military situation. Soviet troops already controlled East Europe and were entering Germany. Bohlen cautions, however, that the accord must be considered from three separate angles.

First there was the question of areas already dominated by the Red Army and over which Stalin had established de facto political and ideological supremacy. As Bohlen sees it, Washington and London simply tried to produce at least the possibility of free elections—above all for the beleaguered Poles—and the right to select their own form of government.

Secondly there was the issue of voting procedures in the UN Security Council. Had Moscow insisted that veto powers be extended over procedural matters, as Stalin wanted, there never would

have been a United Nations since too many other countries refused to allow the Kremlin to decide what it would permit to be discussed.

Thirdly there was the matter of military arrangements in the Far East. Roosevelt's Joint Chiefs of Staff urged that Russia join in the assault on Japan before U.S. invasion operations were launched because they calculated Japan could fight for 18 more months after Hitler's defeat.

While Roosevelt and a handful of advisers knew about the Manchurian Project, no one could be certain the atomic bomb would in fact explode or how effective a weapon it would be. The only aspect of the Far Eastern agreement that was wrong, Bohlen feels, was the fact that they were made behind China's back and there were certain implications in the accord's language that couldn't happily be accepted by the Chinese.

Summing up the European implications, Bohlen feels Yalta came too late to change the then prevailing military facts in East Europe. Had a conference taken place prior to the 1944 uprising of General Bor's Polish independence army other possibilities might have existed; but not by the time of Yalta.

He acknowledges that the agreement on Poland was ambiguously worded and was insufficiently precise in specifying how many "democratic" elements would be involved. The Russians were able to use these verbal loopholes to advance their pretensions but the realpolitik of the situation would not have altered.

The basic trouble with Yalta

was that Moscow didn't stick to the terms. Nevertheless, with or without Yalta, Bohlen feels the map of Europe today would look the same and the ideological curtain would have been lowered at the outermost limits of Soviet Army control.

From the U.S. viewpoint Yalta's most important permanent achievement was to make the UN possible by Soviet agreement on a Security Council voting formula. Another major factor, frequently forgotten, was that France was given a seat on the Allied Control Commission in Germany—despite Soviet opposition. The French today are simply unaware that Stalin strongly opposed them and blamed them for "opening the front" to the Nazi army.

Yalta has become an enormous, contentious subject and its implications have been baited around by historians, revisionist historians and revised revisionist historians. Bohlen believes original anti-Yalta sentiments drummed up in the United States were based on political opposition to Roosevelt.

Moreover, he philosophically observes, it is an American tendency to feel that if things don't work out some villain must have sold us down the river. This kind of thinking even inspires some revisionist historians to adduce the argument that Washington tricked Moscow at Yalta and finally reneged on its pledges. The hardest thing to remember about Yalta is the truth.

Acute Political Paranoia

France Isolated in EEC

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS.—One thing became painfully clear during the two important Common Market negotiating sessions that have taken place here this month: France is suffering from a very acute case of political paranoia.

If this has been less apparent during the negotiations with Britain, it is only because the Six are trying desperately to maintain a common front this time. But it was obvious during last week's talks on economic and monetary union that France was isolated once again, and no amount of compromise on both sides could hide it.

What is it that makes France so different from the rest of the community? Why is it that France is counting on Britain so much now—so much that the French refused to make any long-term monetary commitments last Tuesday for fear of inconveniencing the British?

French diplomacy is only doing what it is supposed to do—think ahead. When French diplomats do this they see the shadow of a Europe that one day may be so dominated by West German economic might that smaller countries like the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy may be sucked into the German orbit, isolating France. To French thinking, while this new Germany may be anchored in the Common Market, it will be an important supplier for Eastern Europe and still maintain close ties across the Atlantic. Germany will not be a super-power, but a mammoth economic power.

De Gaulle Rule

Thus did De Gaulle—and the Foreign Ministry—formulate a cardinal rule: Never could majority rule be accepted in the community, France could only keep its influence, maintain political independence and indeed control the Common Market so long as it had a veto. To make the point, the French risked breaking up the community in 1965 and only agreed to participate again after it had gotten its way on unanimous voting.

But the diplomats went on thinking, and when De Gaulle was gone and a new president arrived who was free from anti-British prejudices, they told him what they had been thinking: that the French position inside the Common Market would become intolerable unless Britain were let in. Britain, under the thinking, like France, never would allow German domination. Instead, it was likely that a sort of Paris-London axis would form that would outweigh the others.

Moreover, Britain, like France, would never accept such supranational ideas as majority votes to decide policy. If Edward Heath was having trouble selling the Common Market to his countrymen now, what would his chances be if he told them that the House of Commons might one day be replaced by the European Parliament in Strasbourg?

Out of Fashion

For many European diplomats, the trouble with this French thinking is that it is horribly out of fashion. It is based on 19th-century fears of *Einflussung*, or everybody ganging up against one. It is inviting British entry for 19th-century reasons, in the belief that British foreign policy is still based on a European notion of

balance of power, throwing weight from France to Germany and back again as either one or the other, as though such things as superpowers didn't exist. "For some inexplicable reason," French still live in fear that they will always be isolated, that even inside something like the Common Market they will always be in disagreement with everybody else," an Italian diplomat said. "Each time we set them, we try to tell them that member countries' interests will constantly be shifting but that no blocs will form."

Events of the last two weeks far to illustrate these points. First there has been only a very minor French reaction to Geoffrey Ripston's tough speech on Feb. 2. O French negotiator is frankly amused by it. "We do the same thing," he said, amiably, "these are negotiations." Although he emphasizes the problems, he expects the tough negotiations to be over by this summer. The French was the British in by 1973.

Nothing Accepted

Equally revealing was the French position at last Tuesday's meeting setting up European economic and monetary union. The French position was very ambiguous. On the one hand, they did not upset the partners by flatly rejecting the latter's dreams of total union in 1980, with an independent central bank, economic commission, control by the European Parliament and a common currency. On the other hand, nothing was accepted.

There are two French views of this. The older view, that expressed by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, a notorious cynic, is that the French agree to everything, but nothing is reversible. He also used the word "historic." The other view, more cynical, the view of a French negotiator who will likely be there when Mr. Schumann is gone, is that "only one thing was decided: that nothing be decided before 1974." In other words, wait it out, the British.

Britain, in this man's view, is side with France, taking the course of negative off France forever. But what about the British? Where do they stand?

One British diplomat was privately that the French are mistaken to project Britain in any given role. He suggests that Britain might not believe in the inevitability of German domination or of a London-Paris axis.

Britain Doubtful

The British doubt, however, that they already have been cast in this role and not only by the French, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg expect little support from Britain when it comes to institutional arguments. As a British put it: "A long time ago, we decided that we either wanted Britain or, supranationality. If it can't be both it has to be one."

It would appear that Mr. Heath does not like the role that has been written for him and might entertain a few thoughts of writing his own part. What other explanation can be given for Thursday's speech by Sir Alec Douglas-Home calling for close political union and Friday's major speech by Mr. Heath urging "free institutions" to provide the "unit of action which will give our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individuals is beyond our reach."

These speeches were given close scrutiny in the Foreign Ministry of the community. It was hard to see the language of a reluctant author, condemned to the margins for want of any allies and resigned to the convenience of it.

Letters

Occupied Land

The editorial on Jerusalem in your edition of Feb. 12 is in its best interest of a prolonged war in the Middle East. A word is destroyed its goodness. "... I am housing on former Arab lands not fail to have some positive influence on the delicate peace negotiations now under way at the UN."

Since the Arabs have not relinquished their rights over the land under a formal peace treaty, as since international law prohibits acquisition of land by force, I am to see why you use the term "former" instead of "occupied Arab land." Knowing that the International Herald Tribune is interested in promoting peace among nations, demand a correction of the error.

MAJED EL-HASSAN, Valencia, Spain.

The Mail on the Floor

For the past few days the *Times* of London has been publishing letters regarding the present storm of dental floss. Why don't you publish letters on such important matters?

LEONARD RICHMOND, Paris.

Chasing Rainbows Is Their Way of Life

The Farmers travel on a hoisting. Dancer says they do odd jobs, accept contributions of food and clothes, do a little begging and pick through garbage cans when necessary.

After Mount Ararat they will head for Pakistan, to try to help the victims of last year's killer cyclone.

They are saving a little money to help out for the cyclone victims and perhaps buy land for North People Park—a piece of parkland set up so it can never be resold and will be open to all comers.

"We are trying to change things, to break down the barriers between nations and the barriers between people that keep the world from being one big family," said Dancer. "But not with guns, that's not our way."

tilled by automobiles. "I'm absolutely convinced that because the skeletons have been

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